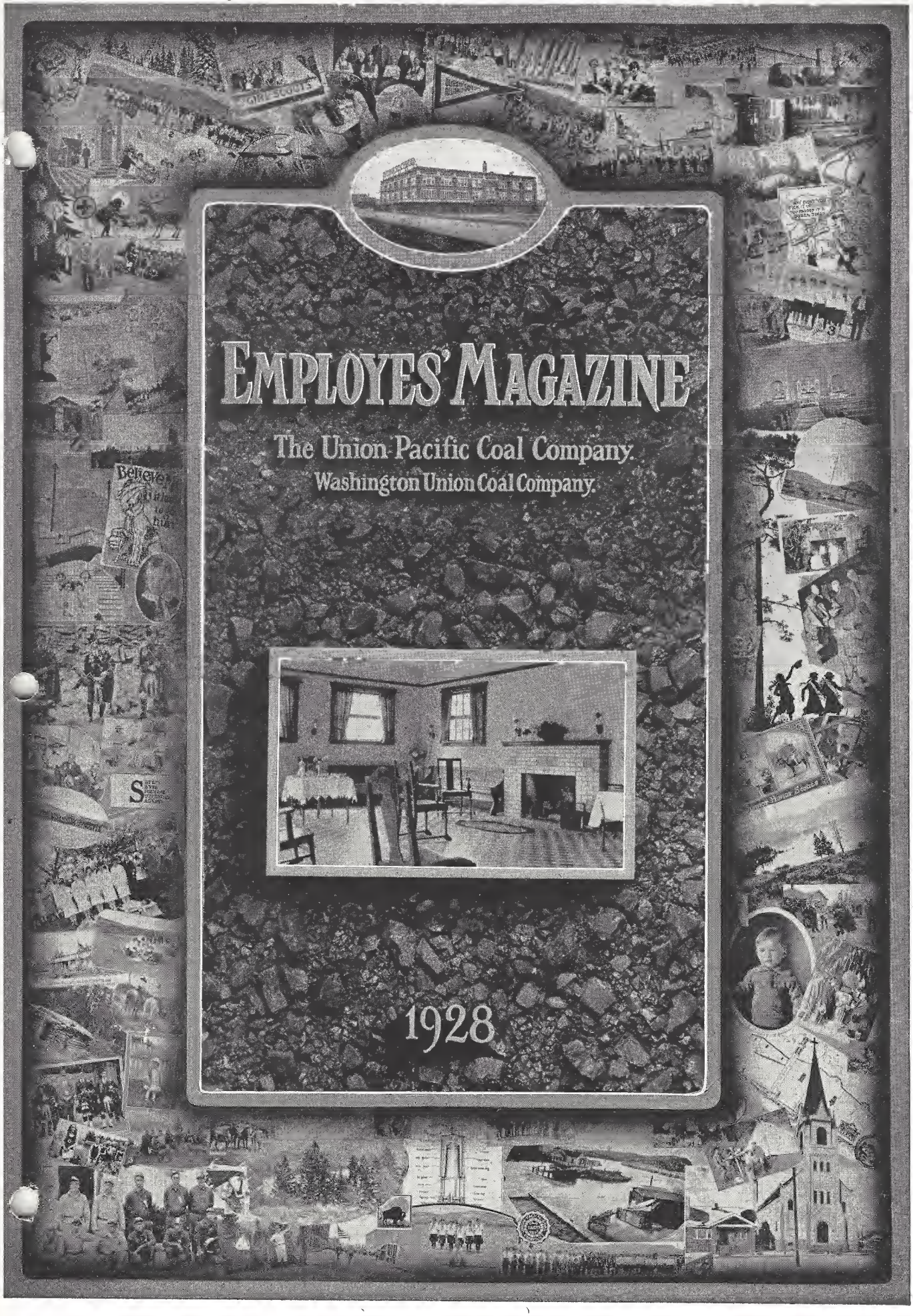
EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE
The Union Pacific Coal Company.
Washington Union Coal Company.
1928

De Luca as Rigoletto,

the hunchback jester to a wicked courtier in Rigoletto by Verdi.

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Rigoletto

Music by Verdi ✍ Words by Paine from Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse"

IF THE story of this opera is tragic and depressing leaving us with a feeling of utter loathing for the most profilgate of rulers, the Duke of Mantua; and with little to commend the other characters to our admiration, it is nevertheless worthy of a place in our studies because Verdi the great Italian composer wrote its music, because it is taken from Victor Hugo's drama "The King Amuses Himself," because it is the most memorable of operas to hear and because it has the distinction of having been prohibited in its original form owing to the alleged anti-monarchial tendencies of its story. It was produced in Venice in 1851, in London in 1853 and in New York four years later in 1857. Kings meant more in those days. But we remind ourselves again that art endures while politics change and pass and cease to matter.

Its music is unrelieved by pleasant themes but it has been lastingly successful because of the closely-knit plot and the brilliant music with which Verdi has invested it. Some one has suggested that its singer has not so much to display vocal agility but to express human feeling.

Rigoletto is pronounced Ree-go-let-to and we here outline its principal characters.

Rigoletto—a hunchback jester to the Duke—baritone.

Duke of Mantua—a titled and wicked man—tenor.

Gilda—daughter of Rigoletto—soprano.

Sparafucile—a hired assassin—bass.

Maddalena—sister of Sparafucile—mezzo soprano.

Count Monterone—baritone.

Count Ceprano—bass.

Courtiers, Pages, Servants.

Perhaps our delineation of the unworthiness of the characters is unfair. Hugo's tale was written with a French king as the villain and the story of its immediate withdrawal belongs to the political and literary history of France. Objections were raised too when Verdi's opera was offered for production so the scene was changed to Italy and the king of Hugo's drama became the Duke of Mantua. Certainly Verdi means us to pity the hunchback jester, a strong and passionate nature warped by physical deformity and the degrading influence of unreal and vicious surroundings. Most certainly too the character of Rigoletto is a more interesting study as Hugo draws it than it would be if we could perhaps paint it as we would wish, a father deformed and wretched but loving his own daughter sincerely and so respecting all girlhood. But Hugo's hunchback, the Rigoletto of our tale is embittered by misfortune and, loving his daughter, hates everything else. A contradiction. An interesting study.

The Story

THE Duke of Mantua, ruling a large territory in Italy was a wicked and cruel man. The courtiers of his court, used to his wickedness, found it almost impossible to endure him. He had made more than one of their homes desolate and miserable by admiring a beautiful daughter. No home in his domain, high or low, was safe from his attentions. The courtiers became more and more embittered against him and especially so against Rigoletto, his jester and familiar who aided him in finding a way to reach girls whom he fancied.

Now Rigoletto, with a strong and utterly warped nature, hated being the paid jester of the Court. But without physical strength it was the only thing he could do. And at times he enjoyed himself. When, grotesque in cap and bells, he afforded amusement for the slow-witted courtiers he often revenged himself by lashing them with his stinging jibes. Nor could they object to these since they were delivered in the course of the entertainment and were sufficiently clever to pass as the fun it was his duty to

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Jessie McDiarmid, Editor

provide. Rigoletto was the willing tool of his master and even found pleasure in the ruin he helped to spread. His insolent indifference to the suffering caused by the Duke, called down on him a father's curse, the fulfillment of which is the theme of the opera.

But there was another side to Rigoletto's nature which was unsuspected by those who know him at Court. In his youth, poor and deformed as he was, he had married a woman who loved him and whose love had raised him to heights of happiness only to leave him utterly heart-broken by her early death. Their little daughter was left and all the devotion he had given his wife was transferred to the little girl, Gilda.

After he became the Court jester, anxious to keep his daughter away from the ribald crowd and yet where he could see her frequently, he placed her in the care of an apparently faithful servant with orders that she was never to go out unattended. He made his own visits to her in secrecy.

One day the Duke, who pretended nothing to his courtiers, had no secrets from them began telling them about the new beauty he'd seen on her way to church if you please.

"She goes to church every morning. I happen along. She smiled at me today."

"The Duke is a handsome man," said one courtier.

And Rigoletto laughed not realizing that the Duke spoke of Gilda.

"The ladies love our Duke. Where does she live?" asked Rigoletto.

"I don't know yet but I'll find her, she's beautiful."

They all laughed as perforce they must and their fun continued until the aged Count Monterone strode in, tossing retainers who tried to stop him aside. He, regardless of any consequence to himself, damned the Duke for his attentions to his daughter. Thundering out his story he vowed vengeance on a profilgate ruler. And Rigoletto, cleverest speaker of the Court, swaggered up when the stupid Duke had nothing to say.

"Let me answer him," said Rigoletto. Insolent and biting he mocked the broken hearted old man: "What folly is this!" he sneered "your daughter's honor? Why make so much noise about a trifle."

And Rigoletto was but inviting his own destruction by his mockery. The old Count became an instrument of fate. He called down Heaven's wrath on the jester: "To you," he said, "who can make sport of a father's sorrow—God's curse go with you forever—to support a father's curse."

Rigoletto was shaken and miserable and the Court was appalled. At dusk the jester, covered with a cloak and anxious against his will, went toward Gilda's house. And as he went he could hear again the old father's curse.

On the way he was stopped by Sparafucile whom he knew to be an assassin who hired himself to others. They were near Gilda's house and pointing to it, Sparafucile said: "You may need my services. You have a rival here!" Evidently he had seen Rigoletto on his secret visits to Gilda.

Rigoletto's fears became alarm. He asked Sparafucile about his methods. Sparafucile boasted that his dagger was swift and sure. Rigoletto bade him move on saying he'd remember him.

Forcing his gloomy thoughts away he unlocked the door that opened on the courtyard of his daughter's dwelling and his Gilda, gay, affectionate and beautiful, his lovable daughter flew down the stairs to meet him. A different Rigoletto. He was all gentleness and love. They spent a happy hour and then Rigoletto, his fears returning, asked her about her daily doings.

"You never go beyond the garden?"

"Only to mass, father."

He summoned Giovanna, the servent and asked that she keep strict guard over his precious girl.

Alarmed because he heard footsteps and because of his wish that no one he knew connect him with his daughter, Rigoletto went into the house and the Duke slipped into the garden by the gate Rigoletto had left open, and immediately hid himself.

With Gilda's assurance that she never cared to go beyond the garden wall, Rigoletto bade her an affectionate "good-night."

But the Duke was hiding in the garden. And presently he stood before Gilda who had admired his handsome face on her walks to church. He told her he was a poor student and begged permission to stay and talk to her. He called himself Gualtier Malde and Gilda thought it very romantic indeed and entirely fitting for the object of the romantic dream her innocence and inexperience had woven around him. Then Giovanna, the deceitful, warned that there was someone coming and the Duke departed, promising to see Gilda soon. Gilda was enthralled with her first lover. Especially she liked his romantic name and sang a song "Caro Nome" which is still most popular as a true and fresh expression of the mystery of love.

As Rigoletto went home he become uneasy again and returning to Gilda's home he walked around the wall while Gilda and the servant slept. And presently he stumbled upon a group of the Duke's courtiers masked and with ladders and lanterns. They'd found out that he visited Gilda's house and thinking it was that of his sweetheart and to revenge themselves on him for the sneers and jibes he had heaped on them, they were going to abduct her. Count Ceprano, whose house was next door, hid and then the men told Rigoleto that they were going to abduct the Countess Ceprano who was admired by the Duke. This seemed plausible enough because he had himself suggested such a procedure to them as a great lark.

He offered to help and was provided with a mask. The others fastened the mask with a handkerchief and tied it so that his eyes were covered. Then turning him around so that he did not realize that they are scaling his own wall, he held the ladder for the others. And he was left holding it while the others

hurried away with their victim through the gate. Alarmed by the dead quiet he tore off his bandage and hurried to Gilda's door only to find her gone, the door open and her scarf on the path. They had actually taken Gilda and he'd helped them! He staggered out crying:

"A father's curse is on my head!"

And the next morning poor Rigoletto must go to Court. He had no idea where Gilda had been taken and attempted to hide his grief, and to swagger as insolently as ever. Then some chance word let him know that his Gilda was actually in the power of the Duke whose honor he had no reason to trust. He broke down and told the men that Gilda was his daughter and just then Gilda herself, having escaped, came into the hall and flew into Rigoletto's arms. The courtiers retired, too ashamed to offer regrets. And Rigoletto comforted Gilda the best he could.

And as they sang together Count Monterone was led through the hall on his way to be executed. He had dared to insult his ruler. Rigoletto saw him and, too late repentant for his own misdeeds, told Monterone that he'd at least see that justice was done the terrible Duke.

But first poor Rigoletto wanted to convince Gilda that the Duke was as he was. Gilda loved him and believed in him.

At dark Rigoletto brought Gilda to the home of Sparafucile, the assassin, where as he well knew he should find the Duke with Maddalena, Sparafucile's sister. They concealed themselves outside but they could see through the window.

"Can you still love this man?" asked Rigoletto.

"Yes!"

"And if I prove him false to you, what then?"

"But he loves me, father. I'm sure he can't be false."

"The folly of a woman's heart!" said Rigoletto and led her to the window. There was the Duke in rough soldiers dress making love to Maddalena and apparently quite at home as he sang!

"Women are all the same—
Never believe them!
Love them and leave them—
That's how to play the game!"

And poor Gilda saw his true character as he took the boisterous Maddalena on his knee.

But Rigoletto, outraged despite his previous knowledge of the man would not let Gilda linger. He bade her hurry home to Verona in the men's clothes he had provided for her. Then he gave Sparafucile half of the money he asked as a hired assassin—the remainder he promised to pay when he returned at midnight to find the Duke murdered. Ordinarily the assassin tied his victims in a sack and dumped them in the river, but this time Rigoleto asked that he let him do that when he returned.

"Tell me his name!" said Sparafucile, "I only know him as a soldier lover of my sister's."

"His name is Infamy and mine is Revenge," said Rigoletto as he hurried away.

More Tragedy

THE Duke decided to stay and was shown to an upper room where he continued to sing:

Women are all the same!
— — — — — — — — —
Love them and leave them!

And in a flash of lightning as a storm gathered Gilda found her way back. Up against the wall she pressed herself to get shelter from the rain which came down in torrents. She could see into the house where Sparafucile had a large sack which he was asking Maddalena to mend. She could hear their conversation. Maddalena realized that her brother was planning to victimize someone and suspected that it was the Duke upstairs. She begged that he be spared. But the assassin was greedy for the extra money he was to get when Rigoletto came back.

"I want the ducats," he said.

"Then kill the hunchback!" said Maddalena.

But Sparafucile's code would not permit him to kill a client. Urged by his sister he did however make one concession. He promised that if, before midnight, a traveller should seek shelter from the storm, the traveller would fill the sack he'd give Rigoletto to throw in the river.

A Woman's Love

GILDA heard them, every word, in terror. She made her resolve. She knew there was little hope of a traveller on such a stormy night so she decided to be the victim herself—that the man she loved be spared.

She went to the door, was admitted and instantly the room was dark. Sparafucile was an expert and, in the crashes of thunder as the fury of the storm increased, poor Gilda's stifled cries were scarcely heard. Sparafucile did not realize that his victim was a girl.

When Rigoletto returned Sparafucile went to the door to receive his blood money. And Rigoletto proceeded with hideous joy to the river bank. "Here lies my master, the all-powerful tyrant, dead at my feet—and I shall pitch him in myself."

But what was that? The storm was passing and a well known voice sang:

"Women are all the same—
Never believe them!"

Frantically Rigoletto opened the sack. Gilda his daughter! Not quite dead! "Please forgive me father, I loved him—for him I chose to die. Pardon me."

Poor, poor Rigoletto. He'd mocked at Monterone. He recalled his curse and recognized at last its justice.

And no one who can sit through the last act of Rigoletto will ever, ever forget it, the storm, the play of human passions, the moaning wind in which there is a human cry, the Duke's ribald song. It is the most memorable of operas.

Run of the Mine

The I. W. W. Comes to Wyoming to Save the U. M. W. of A.

LATE in July three members of the I. W. W. drove into Wyoming in a Chevrolet touring car, using Colorado License No. 127,336, these men entering the state under the names of Noriega, Villa and Edilla. They cruised around Rock Springs and vicinity for several weeks and early in September were picked up by a Deputy Sheriff who took them to Green River for investigation, where they were locked up on the charge of driving a car with a license which was issued for use on an entirely different car, Wyoming License No. 41,958, the property of Gruba Truba, known as Jesse Truba.

After being held some time pending investigation of their antecedents, the driver of the car, Juan Noriega, was fined a nominal sum, whereupon the three men were released. While in Wyoming these men changed their names to read:

Juan Noriega to B. M. Moza
Jose Villa to George Gonzales
Nemesio Edilla to S. E. Toca

The men were investigated by the State Law Enforcement Officer, the State License Inspector and the authorities of Sweetwater County. It is reported that blank receipts, membership cards, and other printed matter concerning the I. W. W., the Soviet Government of Russia, etc., was taken from them and confiscated.

Coming into Wyoming ostensibly to seek work, these men spent their time in an attempt to break down the influence of the existing Mine Workers Union, picking up among the credulous as many converts and dollars as they could get. They did some mine work under their assumed names at Lionkol, engaging lodgings from an estimable family living in Rock Springs who did not know the nature or the calibre of their lodgers.

The I. W. W. is credited with 30,000 members; it was organized in 1915 and its stronghold at the present time is among the foreign language speaking class of Chicago. A few years ago it included many of the lumber workers of Washington, where it was rudely checked in its mad and lawless career by the lynching of one member, the imprisonment of seven for periods ranging from 25 to 40 years, with one other found insane and placed in the state asylum. The offense committeed by this mentally diseased element was that of firing from ambush into an Armistice Day parade, on November 11, 1919, killing a number of ex-soldiers marching therein.

The "Wobblies," as they like to call themselves, marked time from 1919 until 1927, when they came into Colorado to organize the mine workers, this invasion culminating in the Colorado coal strike of October 18th last. The Centralia situation was reversed on November 21st when mine guards and Colorado State Law Enforcement officers killed six, wounding some twenty others after a mob of several hundred I. W. W.'s tried, by throwing stones, using knives and clubs, biting and gouging, etc., to force their way through the enclosure surrounding the Columbine Mine.

The I. W. W. organization, made up of foreign speaking misfits, seeks, through vicious propaganda, to overturn our theory of government, substituting therefor the theories and practices advanced by the Bolshevists of the Old World. Karl Marx, who headed the stream of incendiarism that has ebbed and flowed in some portions of the world since 1847, is their chief prophet, and the pamphlet "Capital and Labor," written by this fanatic, and in a day when working men were imposed upon, is yet taken seriously by individuals who seek to disrupt American institutions. That the German revolution of 1858; the Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865; the Franco-Prussian War of 1871; the Spanish-American War of 1898 and the World War of 1914; have been fought since Karl Marx wrote his incendiary diatribe, means nothing to the soap-box but soapless orators who hand this pamphlet out with their receipt for membership in the I. W. W. Likewise the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, the automobile, the radio, and the thousand and one other things that enter into the lives of the working man of today, together with employment, sufficient food, clothing and a share of lesser luxuries, together with an educational system that provides opportunity for betterment to thirty million youths living in the United States, means nothing to these mental incompetents who essay to substitute Russian Soviet methods for those that prevail in this country.

While this article was in process of being written we received a personal letter from a man whose name is known all over the United States for his interest in laboring men and labor affairs. The graduate of a leading University, this man donned overalls, working as a laborer in steel mills and coal mines in the United States and Europe for more than three years. During this time he wrote three books distinctly sympathetic with and helpful to laboring men. Speaking several languages, he spent the past summer in Russia and Italy, studying economic affairs. Let me quote from the letter refered to on the situation in Russia:

> "My German and French secured the frank opinions of coal and steel workers all but trembling in their fear of detection and imprisonment. (I was arrested in a crowd which gathered to ask, how much does a man earn at Ford's, etc., but was released after stiff questioning.)
>
> "'A man can be happy here,' these workers testified, after doors were locked and windows barred, 'provided he is a Communist, but for the other 80-85 per cent of us it is terrible.

"'Yes, we have vacations, sickness insurance at 100 per cent of daily pay—shorter hours, protection against unjust discharge, etc., **but our wages don't give us enough to eat,** with black bread rationed since April 1 (white bread is bootleg), who knows but we'll starve this winter? That is after eleven years of Communism.'

"The state here is the only employer—it runs every mine, factory, shop and store—with usually a Communist (ex-laborer) in control. So, if I offend a Communist, I lose my job, here and everywhere. And of course no one can leave the country."

If the published utterances and vocal mouthings of the I. W. W. are to be taken at par, the ideal conditions found by this friend just returned from Russia are what the working men of the United States need to fill their cup of happiness to overflowing.

It is up to the mine workers of Wyoming to decide whether or not they wish to retain their present union; the operators of the state are friendly to it, but it is certain that a lawless organization whose waking hours constitute one long continuous attack on American ideals and American institutions, will have serious difficulty in getting a foothold in the state of Wyoming.

The Making of the 1928 Wage Agreement In Wyoming

AS THIS issue of the Employes' Magazine goes to the printer, a committee representing the operators and mine workers of southern Wyoming are engaged in formulating a new wage scale.

The winning of coal calls for men who should be of reasonably strong physique, of good moral character, sober and industrious. These conditions should apply to each and every man employed, both above and below ground, for the reason that it is always one man's shortcomings that precipitates the major accident which too often involves, not alone the individual who is primarily responsible, but likewise, every other man working with or adjacent to him.

Farming and stock raising are occupations carried on by individuals working independently of each other. Men engaged in the building trades and in manufacturing also to a large extent work individually, but the work of mining coal, the movement of railway trains and the driving of automobiles and trucks on public streets and highways, represent occupations wherein the safety of many rests upon the skill, thoughtfulness and we might say, the honesty of the individual. In the mining industry the necessity for character, skill and integrity, in the case of the operating officials is even greater than that of the men employed.

There was a time not much over a quarter of a century ago, when certain railroads were operated in a hit and miss manner. Tracks, bridges and rolling stock were poorly maintained, a stiff percentage of the employes drank intoxicating liquor; the boarding house was too frequently the home of the train, engine and yardman, and meal tickets, good for meals and lodging, were checked off the pay roll. Discharges were common, wrecks were frequent and an inspection of the repair shop yards in any main terminal would develop a number of locomotives and cabooses which awaiting rebuilding, evidenced the effect of violent impact. The railway industry has grown out of and beyond this condition, a train collision is now so rare as to provoke investigation by the officers of the Federal Government, and the men who man the locomotives and cabooses, and who maintain the equipment, occupy high place with the most stable, thrifty and self-respecting citizenship of the nation. The coal mining industry must take on the characteristics that have made for betterment in the railway field, if it is to become the permanent, dependable occupation that it deserves to be.

A few words as to the situation that has confronted the coal industry since the Great War may be helpful at this time. When Europe entered the war in 1914 the United States became a heavy exporter of war materials, including not alone ammunition, but grain, meat and other food stuffs; horses and mules, lumber and machinery. The demand for coal grew rapidly and when the United States as a nation entered the war in 1917, the drain of man power to war defense work and mobilization, drew further and more heavily on our mines, mills, factories and transportation lines. The cost of living advanced and wages went up with other costs. Unfortunately for the coal industry, labor unrest and nation wide coal mining strikes occurred and the foundation was then laid for the shifting of coal production from the older and well developed fields of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois, to newer fields more remote, but employing a more tractable class of labor.

When the 1922 contract was up for renewal in 1923, an extension was made for one year at the request of the U. S. Coal Commission and in the spring of 1924 a further extension for a period of three years was arranged for the mines of the Central Competitive field. Some months before the expiration of the Jacksonville extension agreement, mining companies in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia closed down to reopen on reduced wage rates, strikes and interference with operation a constant occurrence, until approximately eighty per cent of the nation's bituminous coal was being produced by non-union labor, the mines in Canada, also drifting into non-unionism. Wage deflations became general in the mining industry, this at a time of national prosperity when all other industries were prospering with the one exception of the cotton and silk manufacturers of New England, whose business had like coal largely shifted to new mills located in the south.

This condition grew in intensity until the mine workers located in Illinois demanded release from the Jacksonville basis, thereafter making an agreement under which a number of mines which had been idle for nearly eighteen months resumed work.

The Illinois agreement carried certain reductions in rates but lacks the spirit of co-operation necessary to insure the full restoration of markets so keenly sought. Ohio operators located in District No. 6 (Cambridge-Hocking field) established a $5.00 day wage rate, with heavy reductions in tonnage and yardage rates; the rate for loading machine operators fixed at $7.50; helpers $7.00 per day; men shoveling on conveyors $6.00. In District No. 14, (Kansas) the 1917 scale of wages was restored and both Ohio and Kansas mines are now opening up; the Illinois, Ohio and Kansas agreements set forth in full in the Mine Workers Journal, issue of September 15th.

What of our Wyoming situation? Unfortunately the men who were sent to the joint wage scale meeting by the miners forgot entirely the certain facts that have governed joint relations in that state since 1911, when the state adopted the theory of following the changes made in the Central Competitive Field basing scale; an agreement that was affirmed after a suspension enforced on the miners and operators of Wyoming in 1922 lasting several months, and which was again affirmed after the Jacksonville agreement of 1924, again in 1927 and for the fourth time on March 16th, 1928. The men responsible for the ridiculous proposition submitted to the operators' representatives in Cheyenne, September 20th, likewise forgot that:

(a) Wyoming has remained the one state where coal is being mined where no encroachment on the terms of the 1922 agreement has been made, and where every ton of coal has been union mined.

(b) That while the neighboring states of Utah and Colorado have gone non-union the operators of Wyoming have remained friendly to the Union.

(c) That the highest earnings made in the industry have been made by Wyoming mine workers, this while strikes, riots, hunger and cold, have been the lot of the mine workers all over the eastern section of the country.

The weakness of the Union lies in the fact that the voice of the blatant, unthinking demagogue whose sole goal is petty office, is allowed to submerge that of the many clear visioned, sound thinking men within the organization. If the Union is to survive and regain the numbers and prestige it once enjoyed, it must eliminate the Red thinking portion of its membership, whether merely holding membership or in office. The men who are sent to negotiate a wage scale involving the future welfare of thousands of their fellow workers together with their dependent families, should likewise have a reasonable knowledge of the conditions, rates of pay and opportunity that exist not only in their own industry elsewhere, but those that govern in other and related industries as well. Wiser and better counsel must and will prevail in the local unions. There is too much common sense left in the world to think otherwise.

Wyoming Womanhood

THE State Federation of Women's Clubs held their Twenty-fifth Annual Convention in Cheyenne during the week beginning September 9th, with some two hundred delegates in attendance. On Monday evening, September 10th, Mrs. Guy J. Gay, of Casper, the Federation's President, delivered a stirring address. Mrs. Gay's address contained so much that is representative of that which good womanhood stands for that we feel justified in giving the readers of the Employes' Magazine a few excerpts therefrom. Speaking of the debt of gratitude the present day people of Wyoming owe to the State's pioneers, Mrs. Gay said:

> "They built the structural life of our state, but left to us the opportunity to develop the fine art of living in daily life. To us they handed the torch, saying, 'We have given you a home in God's most beautiful country—of what use will it be to you? Will it be a thing of beauty, or joy, of development, a mould for character—or will it be just a place in which to continue existence?' How shall we answer? Since eternity there has never ceased to be the struggle by the destructive and constructive forces, and these same factors were at work in the time of our pioneers, but unlike them, we have every agency to combat them at our command, if we but learn to use them.

Of education, this gifted lady said:

> "Education, once the selfish intellectual achievement of the favored few, is now recognized as standard equipment for the entire citizenry of the republic. Illiteracy, once prevalent is now exceptional. The great army of workers engaged in the steel industry is less in numbers than is our body of school teachers."

Touching upon citizenship, its privileges and its responsibilities, Mrs. Gay stressed the duty and the urgent necessity of all women exercising the fullest possible interest in national, state and local affairs, her references to women's social responsibilities expressed in the following words:

> "It is a recognized truth that within the grasp of woman's hand lies the solution to the crime problem, juvenile delinquency, international strife. Concerted effort is our crying need at present. We are striving, and perhaps are accomplishing in a small measure, but concerted action will bring us to our goal. It is useless to lament over the sordid pictures our little ones see depicted in the papers or the deplorable conditions of crime and health in our city and towns unless we attempt to remedy them and to overtake this as individuals is usually useless, too. It is the concerted, carefully thought and planned action that we need.
>
> "Citizenship means more than just enfranchisement. An intelligent citizen realizes the needs of her community, is interested in its development, and is willing to contribute her efforts toward bringing about the changes. An intelligent citizen realizes that no longer can we shut out of our doors the unpleasant things we do not want our children to see. Our community is our home now. She will set to work to right conditions surrounding her home."

No more concise statement covering a problem that is being continuously rehearsed, from the pul-

pit, the political forum, and through the press, could be made than that contained in Mrs. Gay's statement touching upon parental duties and responsibilities:

> "The spirit of the home is a thing apart from the dish-washing, scrubbing, wash-board existence, but at no time in history has the need been so apparent as now for women to consider the foundations of their homes. I am not greatly concerned over the waywardness of the youth of today, but I am deeply concerned over the lack of reverence, understanding and example the mothers and fathers of today are manifesting. Are our homes built upon the proverbial rock where its firmest qualities will leave their imprint on the growing manhood and womanhood within, or is it built on the shifting sand with nothing to hold it together, of love and understanding?"

Some speaker, whose name we have forgotten, recently said:

> "Don't expect to raise dry children in a home where the father is recurringly wet. Don't expect your children to obey the law while the parents openly disobey it."

Mrs. Gay said, "Home is the basis of all national life." Such is the foundation that has underlain every people who have in the past contributed to the progress of humanity. There is another old saying, crude perhaps, but full of meat. "No man ever took up a musket to go to fight for his boarding house." Too many of us today if we wanted to fight, would be compelled to rally to the defense of a "company" house, or an auto, bought on installments.

School Days and Two New Students

"And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school."

THAT may have been the situation in Shakespeare's time, not so in September, 1928, when 30,000,000 students answered the school day summons. The greater number of this huge student body, exceeding in number the combined total population of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are elementary school pupils.

The total school, college and university attendance will approximate:

Elementary schools	23,000,000
High and preparatory schools	4,500,000
Colleges and Universities	1,000,000
Normal, commercial and special	1,500,000
Total	30,000,000

In addition to the 30,000,000 students, 1,000,000 teachers were on duty before the middle of September. As measured by the number of persons engaged, education is the nation's greatest business, and the total expenditures for educational purposes for the fiscal year will approximate $3,000,000,000. The total expenditure for the fiscal year 1925-6 was $2,744,979,698, so the estimate for 1928-9 will not be far from the three billion dollar mark.

And this brings us to two new students who entered upon their college careers in 1928. The one, a man of 44, with a family, who resigned the presidency of a big corporation to complete his education; the other is our own Michael Grillos from Winton, who after winning the Mining Engineering Scholarship in a competitive examination said goodbye to his family at the Rock Springs station the evening of September 5th to embark for the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri.

Michael Grillos is a fine example of that which America offers in the way of opportunity. This boy not yet 19, emigrated from Greece to America in 1916, the family settling at Hanna where the father entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company, the father working as a miner, with a large family to support and educate, with the mother, together displayed the ambition to give their oldest son a real American chance, the same chance that Herbert Hoover, orphaned at ten, carved out for himself. When Mr. Grillos, Sr. arrived he sought work and when he got it he worked. He did not spend his idle moments decrying our form of Government, nor did he connect himself with any of the several soul-corroding, money-getting organizations that continually attempt to undermine the legitimate labor organizations. And this is why a boy of nineteen left the face of a room at Winton.

We predict for Michael Grillos a brilliant future. His parents have done their full part by raising him well and honorably, and by putting him through High School, from which he graduated an honor student. The job is now in Michaels' own hands.

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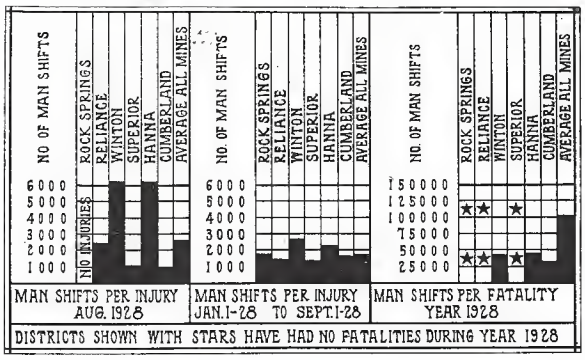
Make It Safe

August Accident Graph



The most casual glance at the above graph will instantly reveal that a new record has been made.

Rock Springs went the entire month without a compensable accident, the first time since we have been preparing graphs or compiling accident statistics.

It has been the good fortune of every other district at some time to go an entire month without an accident, but this is the first time that Rock Springs, with its mechanical loading and large number of man shifts of labor, has been able to go through a month without at least one minor accident.

Again we must record a fatality and the dropping of another district from the starry group when Conrad Rock, a miner at No. 1 Mine, Cumberland, was killed by a fall of rock. This unfortunate accident is commented upon elsewhere in the columns of this issue.

We now have but three districts left that have had no fatalities, and we are sincerely hoping that Mr. Rock's death will mark the end of fatal accidents during 1928.

Our average for all mines shows very well this month, despite the fact that Superior and Cumberland fell far short of the general average and their own previous marks. Winton and Hanna show extremely well with more than 6,200 man shifts per accident. This, together with Rock Springs' fine showing, brings the month's average well up, one accident for each 2,608 man shifts of labor performed.

We must, however, remember that a past record, regardless of how excellent it may have been, will not take care of the present or the future. Accident prevention work is never solved, it demands attention every place, all the time, and nobody is exempted from the possibility of injury.

Another Fatal Accident

The third fatal accident of 1928 occurred at Cumberland, August 17th, when Conrad Rock, a miner in No. 1 Mine, was caught by a fall of top coal and rock and instantly killed.

In checking back over previous records, we find that many of the incidents preceding this accident were not wholly unlike three others occurring in The Union Pacific mines during the last three years, in each and every case resulting in a fatality.

In each case loose rock had been discovered by either the victim or a mine official and in each case the man, who was later killed, was ordered from his place, either into another working place or to his home until his place could be made safe. In every instance the workman returned for unknown reasons to meet death beneath a fall of rock or coal.

A complete investigation was made into the death of Mr. Rock, all witnesses who in any way might know any of the details preceding or following the accident were questioned and a stenographic record was made of their testimony. This with a view to getting the facts and so using them that repetitions would not occur and other accidents might be eliminated. The facts brought out were substantially as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

It is plainly apparent that in these cases a double duty exists, first, that the mine officials must fence off all entrances to the dangerous locality making it impossible for anyone to unknowingly walk into a hazard, and secondly, that when a workman is once ordered from a place that he must implicitly obey, returning only when ordered to do so by proper authority and after his working place has been made safe.

Another common custom, and one conducive to accidents, is that of visiting in the mine. Whenever there is a lull in the day's work or for any reason there is a wait for cars, some men start visiting their nearby neighbors. Many accidents have been attributed to this and only recently a fatal accident occurred (though not in a mine of this company) which was directly due to the visiting habit. Friendly intercourse with one's neighbors is a commendable custom but do it outside the mine.

Winton Celebrates Safety Record Advance

Winton is not only the winner of the safety pennant for the last six months period but is also the winner of the gift of one hundred books given to the town which, during the same period, has made the best safety record over its past performance.

Little wonder that Winton made ready to celebrate as it made ready to receive from Mr. Thos. Gibson of the Safety

Safety pennant won by Winton for the best safety performance during the first half of 1928.

Department the awards won. The Community Council arranged a program and the Woman's Club prepared a delicious supper; Winton Band, led by Band Master James Sartoris, was out enmasse with new selections and real enthusiasm. There was a note of pride in accomplishment in the tone of Winton. And after the program Mr. Messenger offered dancers their choice of dancing to music by a famous Los Angeles orchestra, or in rythm with a hotel ballroom in Chicago or San Diego, via a new radio. Superintendent Foster said he most enjoyed the Hong Kong program only adding that he found the time a little irregular and difficult. A program of music rendered by young Winton musicians came first: A saxaphone duet by Bobby Dodds and Toivo Konene; a banjo solo by James Kitching; an accordion solo by Emil Ross; a cornet solo by Harold Scanlin and a piano number by Evelyn Jolly. Accomplished and improving young musicians who were recalled again and again.

And Mr. Thos. Gibson presented the safety pennant to Winton, Mr. Tom Foster receiving it for the community while the audience and a whole gallery of boys cheered. Boys like a tussle and a win. And here was a win for the home team—the town of Winton.

Presenting the pennant Mr. Gibson said in part: "It is my honor and one that I much appreciate, that I may present you with this safety pennant. You have won it. You have won by six months of effort in the interests of safe mining. You are to be congratulated. Making your mines safe is the biggest thing you can do. I hope you will enjoy these books and I hope the pennant may wave over your town for many many months to come."

Messers J. A. Smith, Safety Engineer; Frank Hicks and A. W. Dickinson joined Mr. Gibson in congratulating Superintendent Foster and the men of Winton on their accomplishment. And Winton added this one more honor to may others—and added with it a determination to carry its safety record to a higher place the next period.

August Accidents

Miner—FATAL—Loose rock had been discovered near face. Miner was told by assistant foreman to go home until timberman had made place safe. For some reason he returned to face and was caught under fall and was killed.

Miner—Was assisting in re-railing a car. As car was pulled by hoist it caught his leg, bruising calf.

Miner—Was picking at face. A piece of coal fell from face, rolling upon his ankle, bruising it.

Miner—While standing between car and rib loading a car, rock slid from above, bruising neck and back.

Inside Laborer—Was working at Joy loading machine in high coal room (26 feet). A piece of coal fell from low rib, about 12 feet above floor, striking laborer and causing a bad fracture of leg and other minor injuries.

Roperunner—Was dropping loaded trip on panel parting. In pulling pin on rope clevis his hand was caught between pin and car door, lacerating finger.

Machine Man—Was cutting face of room when jack-pipe fell, striking him and spraining wrist.

Inside Laborer—Was moving conveyor pan. His hand was caught between prop and pan, injuring two fingers of right hand.

Driver—Was hooking tail chain to car. Mule moved forward and his fingers were bruised between tail chain and bumper.

Miner—Small piece of top rock fell, bruising instep of left foot.

Miner—While operating drilling machine sprained wrist.

Timberman—Sprained ligaments of back while lifting upon heavy cross bar.

Inside Laborer—Was working at loading station of Eickhoff. While putting check on car, a piece of coal fell from conveyor, severely bruising finger.

Machine Man—Was cut on right hand when struck by a small piece of falling rock.

Miner—While lifting upon a car sprained back.

Miner—Was lifting upon a piece of rock. It slipped from his hands, striking foot and causing bruises of two toes.

Machine Boss Helper—While working upon conveyor pans, electrolyte leaked from lamp battery causing burn on left side.

Manuel John "Mike" Grillos Gets Scholarship

The Most to Be Congratulated Boy In the State Writes From Rolla.

"Mike" Grillos of Winton is the first winner of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Scholarship for a school of mining engineering, and is already registered in the freshman class of the Missouri School of Mines at Rolla—the most to be congratulated young man we know or have known.

The good wishes and interest of our communities, his teachers, the scholarship committee and company officers will follow "Mike" through his university life.

We are glad to hear that he is finding school interesting and are partisan enough to hope that Rolla freshmen manage to put the sophomores to complete and utter rout. "Mike" writes:

"Mike" Grillos, winner of The Union Pacific Coal Company mine engineering scholarship.

"My trip to Rolla was very interesting, first because of coming in contact with so many people, and second because I very much enjoyed getting to see the various cities and towns of which I had heard so often but had never seen.

"I passed through Laramie, Cheyenne, Denver and Kansas City—all names to me before.

"At the time of my arrival in Rolla all the trains coming in were met by the members of the various fraternities and clubs. All those coming to Rolla for their first year were cordially invited to the different houses. A banquet was usually given in honor of them, during which speeches were made by the various members of the organization.

"The first week at the University was entirely devoted to registering all the freshmen, and getting them acquainted with the different buildings on the campus.

"During the second week the life of a freshman is very hard. There are certain rules and regulations that he must follow, and if he doesn't he'll have every sophomore ready to make him do it anyway. They call this Freshman Week, but I believe it ought to be called Sophomore Week, because the Sophs come out on top all the time.

"This week leads to the Freshman-Sophomore fight. Each side tries to tie up all the members of the opposite side. At the present time we hope to whip the Sophs, if the upper classmen don't butt in, as we outnumber them three to one.

"After the fight is over a circus is usually given for the benefit of the public. The Sophs are usually the trainers and the Freshmen the performers. I think that it is vitally important that this fight be continued annually. In this way, all the freshmen are grouped together and they become better acquainted among themselves.

"I send greetings to all my friends and my old high school and I wish to express my sincere and lasting gratitude to The Union Pacific Coal Company for having awarded me the Scholarship. I shall do my very best to prove that I am worthy of it."

Engineering Department

Some Peculiar Electrical Effects

By D. C. McKeehan

THE cause of an electrical current in a circuit is sometimes peculiar but it is always due to there being present an electromotive force or voltage. The current which flows between two points is due to the different electrical state at each point, and is sometimes called difference of potential.

In a circuit made up of several substances a difference of potential exists at each junction of two unlike substances. This phenomenon also takes place in circuits made up of a single substance whenever the substance is not physically and chemically homogeneous, as will be shown later.

Seebeck Effect. In a closed circuit consisting of two different metals, if the two junctions are kept at different temperatures, a permanent current will flow. Thus, if one junction of a copper-iron circuit be kept in melting ice and the other in boiling water, it will be found that a current passes from copper to iron across the hot junction. If, however, the temperature of the hot junction be raised gradually, the e.m.f. in the circuit slowly reaches a maximum, then sinks to zero, and finally is reversed.

The property of two metals causing this effect is also known as a thermo-electric couple. The effect of the thermo-electric couple has a practical use in pyrometers for recording high temperatures in furnaces, etc. The instrument used being simply a voltmeter calibrated in degrees of heat, centigrade or fahrenheit as the case may be.

The effect takes its name from Thomas Johann Seebeck, a German physicist and experimenter in thermo-electricity. He was born in 1770 and died in 1831.

Peltier Effect. When a current is passed across the junction between two different metals, an evolution or an absorption of heat takes place. The effect is different from the evolution of heat, due to the resistance of the junction, and is reversible, heat being evolved when the current passes one way across the junction and absorbed when the current passes in the other direction. There is a definite relation between the direction of the thermo-electric current and the sign of the Peltier effect. If a current be forced across the junction in the same direction as the thermo-electric current flows at the hot junction, the junction will be cooled, that is, heat will be absorbed. Conversely, a current passing in the normal direction across the cold junction of a thermo-electric circuit evolves heat. In general, then, a thermo-electric current absorbs heat at the hot junction and gives up heat at the cold junction. Therefore, a current produced in the same direction by external means must cool off the junction which serves as the "hot" junction and warm up the "cold" junction.

This effect was named after Jean Charles Athanase Peltier, a French physicist and meterologist and was announced in 1834. He was born in 1785 and died in 1845.

Thomson Effect. In a copper bar, heat is carried with the electric current when it flows from hot regions to cold ones; on the other hand when the current flows from cold regions to hot ones, these hot parts of the bar are cooled.

In iron these effects are reversed. The conductor may be thought of as composed of a number of little elements of volume, at the junctions between which occur reversible heat effects, similar to Peltier effects at the junctions between different metals.

This effect is named after Silvanus Phillip Thomson, an English physicist and a large contributor to electrical science. He was born in 1851 and died a few years ago.

Volta effect or contact electrification. When pieces of various materials are brought in contact, an e.m.f. is developed between them. Thus, in the case of zinc and copper, zinc becomes charged positively and copper negatively. According to the electron theory, different substances possess different tendencies to give up their negatively charged corpuscles. Zinc gives them up very easily; therefore a number of negatively charged particles pass from it to copper. Measurable e.m.fs. are observed even between two pieces of the same substance, having different structures; for instance between a piece of cast copper and electrolytic copper. Frictional electricity is explained in a similar way, only a more intimate contact is necessary where the conductivities of the substances are small.

This effect is named after Alessandro Volta, an Italian physicist. As professor of physics in Italian Universities, he devoted himself to electrical experiments and discoveries of great importance resulted. He proposed a new theory of electricity at variance with the "animal electricity" doctrine of Galvini, suggesting that electric power resided in metals, and operated when they were in contact. In 1775 he invented the electrophorus, a simple form of condenser. He constructed the first absolute electrometer, and in 1800 developed the famous electric "pile" which bears his name. The following year Napoleon invited him to Paris to show his experiments with the voltaic pile, and a medal was struck in his honor. He lived to see his work carried on to greater accomplishments by Davy, Oersted and Ampere. He is recognized as the discoverer of current electricity, and in his honor the unit of electromotive force has been named the volt. He was born in 1745 and died in 1827.

Piezo Effect. The expression piezo is derived from the Greek word "piezein" meaning "to press." It related to a variety of solids in the crystalline state, which when subjected to change of stress, became electrically polarized, that is, gives off an electric current and conversely will dialate or expand or produce stress when an electric current is passed through them. Quartz and Rochelle salts, potassium tartrate, have this property.

Practical application is made of this effect by using a crystal of Rochelle salt in modern radio broadcasting stations to keep the wave length, or in other words the frequency, constant and to give sharper tuning.

The Piezo effect was first noticed by Rene Hauy, a French minerologist, born in 1743 and died in 1822.

He was educated for the church and took the priest's orders. He gave much time to the study of botany, but upon hearing a lecture on minerology by Daubenton he began to take an interest in science. The accidental dropping of a crystal of calcite revealed to him the geometric law of crystallization, on which subject he published more than one hundred papers.

In 1793 he was appointed Commissioner of Weights and Measures and in 1794 he became Keeper of the Cabinet of Mines.

In 1802 he became Professor of Minerology in the Museum of Natural History in Paris, where his magnificent collection of crystals is still preserved. He was a member of many scientific societies and wrote many scientific works.

He contended that the crystalline form should be the principal element in the determination of a mineral. He was commonly styled Abbe Hauy.

He also increased our knowledge of pyro-electricity. He demonstrated, by experiment, in the case of tourmaline

that the positive and negative charges of electricity at the respective ends of the crystal diminish rapidly as we approach the middle point, where they disappear. He showed also that each particle of a broken pyro-electric crystal itself exhibits polarity; and he was likewise first to observe that, in all minerals, the pyro-electric state has an important connection with the want of symmetry of the crystals.

In tourmaline, for instance, he found the vitreous charge always at the summit with six faces and the resinous at the summit with three faces.

Developments In Mine Timber Treatment

PART II.

By C. E. Swann

FOR twenty years Wolman Salts have been used in Central Europe, and the results have been so satisfactory that ninety per cent of all mine timber treatment in Germany is done with Wolman Salts. Nearly one hundred treating plants in Europe use Wolman Salts exclusively. They have become the accepted standard preservative for mine use, are without competition for this purpose in Europe, and will soon take the same position in the United States, now that they have become available in large quantities from American production. At the timber yard for wolmanized mine props and other lumber in the Krupp Works, Essen, Germany, detailed records over twenty years have established the great value of preservative treatment. This Wolmanizing plant is located in the heart of the Krupp Works' main plant at Essen, and is characteristic of plants operated by many large industrial organizations.

The decay of mine timber is one of the major items of cost in the operation of all mines; coal or metal. Mine managers have always been aware of this great tax upon the industry, but as no suitable American preservative heretofore has been available they have been compelled to bear this heavy burden, which has been increasing year by year. So long as cheap nearby woods are available the problem did not appear to be a very serious one, although the use of suitable preservatives could have extended the life of the timber at least five or six times.

The average life of untreated timber in most places is about three years. Treated mine timber in European mines lasts twelve to twenty years, proven by actual experience.

The increased cost of mine timber is being strongly reflected in greater mine costs. Director E. W. Parker, of the Organization of Anthracite Operators, estimates that over $10,000,000 annually is expended for timber by the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania alone.

In Mexico, the preservative treatment of mine timbers has been made obligatory by national law. In the United States we are not likely to adopt any such drastic action to force the use of treated timber.

In estimating timber costs it is not sufficient to include only the cost of timber and treatment. The labor cost of replacing the timber may be greater than the cost of the wood. In places where traffic is heavy the interference with traffic caused by frequent replacements of timber or ties may be the most important item of cost. The danger of accidents to trackmen and timbermen working near heavy traffic is also an important factor.

At the treating plant of the "Naumburg" collieries, of Hugo Sturnes-Riebeck Wax and Oil Works Corporation, the treatment of mine timber by the Wolman process is carried out as follows:

The timber is placed on specially constructed soaking cars which run on rails and are pushed into the cylindrical treating retort or drum. The end cover of the vessel is closed tightly by bolts and nuts and a vacuum of 20 inches mercury is applied to the vessel for about 40 minutes so as to draw the air from the cellular wood fibre and to enable afterwards the salt solution to enter the cells. After the wood has been prepared in this way for the reception of the impregnating solution, the valve in the pipe admitting the salt solution is opened and the latter drawn into vessel by the effect of the vacuum until the wood in the vessel is immersed completely. In using Minolith (Wolman Salts) a 6% solution is applied and after the impregnating vessel is filled, its contents are heated to 158 degrees Fahr. By this application of heat the wood becomes sterilized as for instance, the Merulieae are destroyed already at a temperature of 104 degrees Fahr. At the same time the high temperature supports the equal distribution of the salts within the wood fibre. After the temperature of 158 degrees Fahr. has been reached, pressure to the amount of 73.5 lbs. per square inch is applied to the vessel so as to facilitate a complete impregnation of the timber. The pressure is maintained until the timber is completely saturated by the solution. With a 6% solution of Minolith (Wolman Salts) about 12½ lbs. per cubic foot are taken up. This corresponds to a consumption of about ¾ lb. of dry salt per cubic foot.

Of the different kinds of wood used generally in the German mining industry pine wood first place, common spruce, second.

We treat in principle all woods which are expected to last some time, such as props, door posts, sleepers, boards, slabs, etc.

This plant has been treating mine timbers with Minolith for nine years with excellent results. Creosote and other tar oils are not used for impregnating mine timber in Germany now owing to their fire danger, and further because their smell prevents detection of gasses which may escape and are thus not noticed in time by the miners as for instance the very poisonous sulphurated hydrogen.

Contrary to mine timber treated with tar oils, the timber impregnated by Wolman Salts remains absolutely odorless and is not inflammable. These are particular advantages in treating mine timber.

In mining operations it is to be noted that steadily from 1908 to 1925, there have been treating plants installed by all the principal German mines for Wolmanizing their timbers, indicating steady and consistent growth in the use of preservatives and not a sudden "mushroom expansion."

It has been found that untreated timber will cost per year, assuming an average life of 3 years, $0.374 on each dollar of the initial cost of the timber in place. Whereas, treated timber with an average life of 12 years would only cost $0.119.

It is obvious, therefore, that by treating timber to prolong its life, the annual saving in cost of labor and timber would pay enormous dividends on the cost and operation of a small wood preserving unit such as can now be obtained in America.

The development and manufacture in the United States of successfully operated small treating plants is the most important recent development.

An eminent American mining engineer states "The salient feature in the whole proposition, so far as the miners are concerned, will be not only the preservation of mine timber against decay but a preservative against conflagration, which is one of the serious points that we all have to contend with."

The Importance of Coal Mining

The coal-mining business represents a capital investment of nearly $3,000,000,000. The industry spends approximately $550,000,000 annually for materials, supplies, and equipment. And let us not miss this fact: the coal companies supply 90 per cent of their employees not only with the necessities of life, but with the most of the luxuries they enjoy. In addition, the coal companies in a normal year consume approximately 18,000,000 feet of steel wire rope; 141,000 tons of hay; 2,802,000 bushels of corn; 2,400,000 bushels of oats; 8,000,000 gallons of paint; 1,800,000 pounds of steel plates; 100,000 mine cars with roller bearings; 400,000,000 pounds of explosives; thousands of frogs, switches, rails, bolts, spikes, and steel ties to maintain 200,000 miles of mine track, 60,000 miles of which are electrified.—*(From Gas Age-Record.)*

Summer Field Meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute Again Held at Rock Springs, Wyo.

By A. W. Dickinson

FOR the first time since August, 1924, the parent body of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute gathered at Rock Springs for its Summer Field Meeting.

Over one hundred guests from outside of the Southern Wyoming Coal Fields were present, coming from all sections of the mountain country, from Montana, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

After the registration on the morning of August 27th, technical sessions were held on the remaining two days with the exception of the afternoon of August 28th, when field trips to the mines were arranged and the interested ones of the membership and their guests proceeded to the mine of the Colony Coal Company at Dines, to Mine No. 8 of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, and to the Premier Mine of the Ideal Coal Company at Superior. The purpose of the underground trips was to allow the visitors the opportunity to view the operation of shaking conveyors equipped with duckbills, both in commercial and railroad mines. They viewed work on pitches varying from 4 degrees to 14 degrees, and saw a variety of roof conditions.

The banquet, held on the first evening of the meeting, was attended by three hundred guests, and a real mountain dinner of elk and trout was served by the ladies of the Congregational Church. A dance at the Elks Home Ballroom, completed the entertainment for the first evening.

On the second evening the membership was entertained at the Rialto Theatre.

Most excellent papers were presented at the technical sessions, and valuable discussion was developed therefrom. A lecture given by S. W. Farnham, Mining Engineer of the Goodman Manufacturing Company, at the final technical session on Wednesday, included three reels of moving pictures of Russian life as it is today. Mr. Farnham has just returned from Russia and having made a pervious trip in 1926, was in a position to present facts of great interest.

The program follows:

MONDAY

10:00 a. m.—Registration.

11:00 a. m.—"Safety," Frank C. Miller, Chief Chemist, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

11:30 a. m.—"Work of the State Mining Department and Observations on the Changing Method of the Industry," Lyman Fearn, State Mine Inspector.

2:00 p. m.—"New Tipple at No. 5A Kemmerer Mine," Gomer Reese, General Superintendent, Kemmerer Coal Company.

2:45 p. m.—"Duckbill Loading of Commercial Coal in Southern Wyoming," Frank N. Bletcher, General Manager, Ideal Coal Company, Superior, Wyoming, and W. D. Bryson, Superintendent, Colony Coal Company, Dines, Wyoming.

3:45 p. m.—"Fuel Conservation," Prof. Clark B. Carpenter, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado.

6:00 p. m.—Banquet to members and ladies.

9:00 p. m.—Dancing, Elks Ballroom.

TUESDAY

9:30 a. m.—Safety Committee Report, George B. Pryde, Vice President, Union Pacific Coal Company.

11:00 a. m.—"Preparation of Commercial Coal," G. A. Knox, Superintedent, Gunn-Quealy Coal Company.

1:00 p. m.—Inspection trips, choice of the following: (Starting from Elks Home)

No. 1—Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, Wyoming, Shaking Conveyors on straight face mining; also 125 h. p. scraper-loader.

No. 2—Colony Coal Company, Dines, Wyoming. Commercial mine operating shaking conveyors in rooms on pitch of 14 degrees.

No. 3—Premier Coal Company, Superior, Wyoming. Commercial mine operating conveyors on pitch of 4 degrees and also driving entry on strike of seam.

Ladies' Luncheon at home of Mrs. George B. Pryde.

And our wives and friends attended the Institute. The women's entertainment committee welcoming visitors to a luncheon given in their honor at the home of Mrs. George B. Pryde, Wardell Court, Rock Springs.

Evening —Rialto Theatre.

WEDNESDAY

10:00 a. m.—"Application of Time Study Methods to Mechanized Mining," R. R. Knill, Assistant Inspector of Mechanical Loading, Union Pacific Coal Company.

11:00 a. m.—"Workmen's Compensation Laws of Wyoming," T. S. Taliaferro, Jr.

11:30 a. m.—"What constitutes a Successful Official Today Under Changing Methods of Mining," O. G. Sharrer, Assistant Superintendent, Union Pacific Coal Company.

2:00 p. m.—Presentation of Joseph A. Holmes Certificates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and Phelps Dodge Corporation, by E. H. Denny.

2:30 p. m.—"Through Russian Mines" by moving pictures, S. W. Farnham, Mining Engineer, Goodman Manufacturing Company.

3:30 p. m.—"The Human Factor in Coal Mine Accidents," D. J. Parker, District Mining Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Berkeley, California.

The visiting ladies were entertained in the home of Mrs. George B. Pryde, a bridge luncheon being tendered on Tuesday afternoon.

LADIES' COMMITTEE

Mrs. George B. Pryde, Chairman	Mrs. Matt Medill
Mrs. Arthur Vail	Mrs. Thomas Foster
Mrs. G. A. Knox	Mrs. George Brown
Mrs. Arthur White	Mrs. William Redshaw
Mrs. Frank Bletcher	Mrs. James Libby
Mrs. Dave Bryson	Mrs. C. E. Swann

COMMITTEES

A. W. Dickinson, Chairman General Committee

Finance Committee:
V. J. Facinelli
Robert Murphy
B. J. Carollo
J. J. Cornell
Joe Edgeworth

Program Committee:
Frank Tallmire
J. A. Smith
Lyman Fearn
D. Daniels
William Redshaw
G. A. Knox
Dave Bryson

Banquet Committee:
E. R. Jefferis
H. J. Harrington
Tom Gibson
H. A. Lawrence

Hall and Music Committee:
M. W. Medill
P. J. Shinazy

Reception and Housing Committee:
J. L. Libby
Charles Wassung
F. V. Hicks
Art Henkell

The guests announced that they felt very well repaid for their visit by what they heard and saw, and they hoped that Rock Springs would take future summer meetings for the Institute.

The meeting was financed by the Wyoming Coal Operators.

What Are the Boy Scouts?

QUESTIONS

1. What organization, international in scope, composed of boys from 12 to 18 years of age, has for its motto "Be Prepared?"
2. What is the object of this organization?
3. What is the promise every boy must make to become one of its members?
4. When and by whom was the first organization of this kind founded?
5. What famous naturalist, who wanted to glorify the American Indian, formed a similar organization?
6. What did these two organizations lead to?
7. Who formed a similar organization in England?
8. To what extent has this movement spread throughout the world?
9. What is the form of the Boy Scouts organization, and what is its head called?
10. For what is this organization a good antidote?

ANSWERS

1. The Boy Scouts.
2. It has for its object the mental, moral and physical training of its members so that they may become good citizens.
3. "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law; to help other people at all times and to keep yourself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight."
4. By Daniel Carter Beard in May, 1905, and was given the name of "The Sons of Daniel Boone."
5. Ernest Thompson Seton. He named his organization the "Woodcraft Indians."
6. In 1910 the Woodcraft Indians decided to unite with the Sons of Daniel Boone to form a large organization, the Boy Scouts of America.
7. In 1908 Sir Robert Baden-Powell of the British army combined the ideas of the Sons of Daniel Boone and the Woodcraft Indians and added more of his own, forming the Boy Scouts of England.
8. It has spread to Canada, Germany, France, Italy, China, Australia and several South American republics.
9. In form, the organization is semi-military, eight boys forming a patrol, three patrols forming a troop. Drilling with rifles is forbidden, no military marching tactics are taught, and the simple uniform is advised because it makes for democracy. Their head is called "Chief Scout."
10. Idleness, misdirected energy, aimless activity, lack of consideration for others, unfriendliness, disobedience, lack of physical and moral courage to face dangers.

What the Railroads Purchase

The Class I railroads of the United States (those with an annual operating revenue of $1,000,000 or over) purchase a substantial portion of the output of our mines, mills and factories. During the year 1927 the Class I railroads bought 19 per cent of the iron and steel produced; the cost of luricants purchased totalled $23,280,000; of cement, $5,811,000; the total cost of materials purchased for the years 1924 to 1927, inclusive, as follows:

Value of Purchases by Class I Roads, 1924-1927

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Fuel	$ 471,656,000	$ 459,465,000	$ 473,354,000	$ 438,821,000
Forest Products	180,872,000	170,305,000	186,291,000	175,729,000
Iron and Steel Products	365,610,000	419,255,000	507,302,000	432,604,000
Miscellaneous	324,917,000	343,018,000	392,085,000	348,774,000
Grand Total	$1,343,055,000	$1,392,043,000	$1,559,032,000	$1,395,928,000

A total of 130,190,000 net tons of bituminous coal, 3,199,000 net tons of anthracite, 97,135,000 cross ties, 2,278,000 gross tons of steel, 2,673,000 barrels of cement and 28,430,000 cubic yards of ballast were among the items purchased. In connection with the volume of fuel purchased it is interesting to note that coal purchased compared with 1926 fell off 9,894,000 tons, or approximately 200,000 car loads, and fuel oil purchased also fell off 293,657,000 gallons, or 29,000 car loads.

Our Garden Contest

More and Better Gardens Than Ever Before

"My garden is a lovely place at evening when the shadows fall;
Like candles in some ancient shrine the lilies glow beside the wall.
The honeysuckle by the gate is much more lovely than by day.
Its perfume is the incense sweet that rises when the flowers pray.
My garden is a lovely place, for in the twilight cool and dim,
I feel God's very presence there, and for awhile I walk with Him."

WANTED a flower show. Wanted if you please a flower and vegetable show. Yes, and you might add a section for shrubs and another for water plants. The 1928 garden contest has revealed the need for a flower show, some rare flower varieties and growth—and some new and rare gardeners as well. All spread out over the hills of our several towns. And if we had a garden show we might all see it at once.

"All the pansies,
With inquisitive faces
Of a golden hue
Upturned to the smiling sun,
And the falling dew."

And roses, most beautiful ones, so precious in our desert. And dahlias 'most six inches wide. And candytuft glowing white in the moonlight. And tall stately gladiolas in many colors. And cosmos in profusion. And petunias in deep blues and of enormous size. And asters that last so well. Wanted a flower show.

Of course it's fun to visit the gardens. We particularly like to go along with the judges and enjoy the beauty without the responsibility of decisions. Here at Reliance we have the beautifully executed garden of John Porenta, Sr., which took first prize. He has taken garden prizes before but his present arrangement, the beauty of his trees, grass and flowers surpasses anything he has yet achieved. And will you please look at the picture of the second prize garden, that of William Stark, who has not previously had any garden at all. Couldn't you imagine yourself in a park corner somewhere? One of the judges remarked that she had seen him start it in the spring and could scarcely realize that such growth was the development of one year. Pete Grobar is the winner of third place with a wonderful vegetable garden. Honorable mention was given to Joe Palamino for his beautiful hollyhocks; to Joe Telck for his sweet peas and to Mr. and Mrs. I. Hattori for a wonderful growth of poppies.

In Rock Springs the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Glovati was awarded first prize, that of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Willson, second prize and that of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Golob, third prize. Such growth and effect of spaciousness, such color and variety and beauty! Wanted a flower show.

In Winton is quite the most remarkable lily pond we've ever seen. And although it is not eligible for a prize, the garden of Frank Finch is such a feat that it must be mentioned. The fact that his home is built on a rocky slope didn't deter Frank from having a garden. Because you see there were stones in abundance with which to build a wall and earth on the hillside nearby and advice and designs in the garden magazines. The lot was walled with stone and filled in six feet at the lower end. And Frank built a garden and a truly remarkable lily pond. Members of the Community Council acted as a "garden committee" and awarded the prizes as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Radford, first; Mr. and Mrs. John Starcerich, second and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lunn, third. Variety gardens all of them with a wonderful assortment of vegetables.

Cumberland always has attractive gardens and has a somewhat more fertile soil and less difficult gardening. And results are a joy. Here is the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrel Wilde which received first prize, with a lawn, sweet pea borders and rows and rows of vegetables. And here is the neat and graceful garden of Axel Johnson's which won second prize. Order and beauty! Third prize went to Mr. and Mrs. John Winiski whose garden carries a profusion of flowers, vines and growth.

In Hanna the first prize went to Sidney L. Morgan; second prize to Evan Jones and third prize to Robert Milliken, all characterized by beauty and balance of arrangement as well as by the variety and beauty of the flowers grown. Trees and shrubs are grown here too, do well and add tremendously to the comfort of the homes as well as to the grace of arrangement. Other gardens in Hanna mentioned by the judges are those of Alfred Pollari, Robert Cardwell, Joe Lemoine and A. Stebner.

In selecting the most outstanding gardens of Superior the judges took into consideration the general appearance of the yards as well as the value of the gardens in lending charm and beauty. They declared that it was a difficult task on which they'd embarked and made the following awards: First prize to Fred B. Wall, "B" Hill; second prize to John Koman, "A" Hill; third prize to George Tomich,

Even the power plant has taken to flowers and trees. Here we have Charles Crofts, master gardner; Mrs. Clara Crofts Bailey and Opal Marsh.

If the lily pond of Frank Finch's garden at Winton doesn't show Mrs. Finch's reflection quite clearly it's because there are lilies in the way.

1—Winton's first prize garden, that of Arthur Radford.
2—The home of Fred Wall, Superior, first prize.
3—Cumberland first prize garden, that of Ferrel Wilde.
4—The home of S. L. Morgan, Hanna, whose garden was awarded first prize.
5—John Poretna, Sr., takes first prize at Reliance .
6—Rock Springs' winner of first prize. Mary Glovati is standing in the garden of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Glovati.
7—Graceful, ordered and pretty are the surroundings of the Axel Johnson garden which won second place at Cumberland.
8—This picture promises a home protected from dust and glare as well as one made beautiful. The home of Evan Jones, Hanna, with second prize garden.
9—The garden of John Starcerich, second prize, Winton.
10—Mrs. A. M. Willson and Miss Betty Willson, Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs, enjoy their garden, winning second prize.
11—Second prize, Reliance. The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Stark.
12—The back of the John Koman home, Superior, second prize garden.

"B" Hill and honorable mention to Mrs. Kate Conzatti, Mrs. Mary Farrell, Mrs. Chas. Morgan, Nick Levor, Loui Miskulin and C. Gill, which mention the judges feel is most richly deserved.

And all of us owe these gardeners thanks for making our towns more beautiful. This is one form of beauty which is easily shared. The passer-by may enjoy. And our gardeners are generous with their flowers. Choice bouquets. Decorations for community gatherings. We well remember riding thirty-five miles on a motorcycle once to purchase flowers for a party. Perhaps we've never quite gotten over our need for this sort of beauty. And now, almost October we've loved a single rose grown almost alone in a Reliance garden, after being transplanted from the west coast where flowers are abundant.

Wanted a flower show with blue ribbons to pin on them. And please give us guard duty or something that will keep us near by during the show.

Pansies

By Roberta Edwinna Clare

Oh garden of pansies,
All velvety blue,
With inquisitive faces
Of a golden hue,
Upturned to the smiling sun,
And the falling dew.

Oh dear little children,
From flowery land,
Completing the beauty
For my garden planned.
You're like gay little gypsies,
Of a roving band.

What a pity summer,
Must take you away,

1—John Winiski's garden at Cumberland won third place. Mrs. Winiski is shown in the picture.
2—Hanna's third prize went to the house garden of Robert Milliken.
3—The garden of Harry Lunn won third place in Winton.
4—Third prize, Rock Springs. Mrs. Frank Golob in her prize winning garden.
5—George Tomich's vegetable garden won third place in Superior.
6—Third prize, Reliance, vegetable garden of Pete Grobar.

Pinks and poppies and stalk, a ten week growth in the garden of Thos. Foster, Winton.

On the edge of her train, when
Comes the end of her stay,
And just where does she take you,
All winter to play?

To some fairy garden,
A'top of the world,
Where the sun shines forever,
On lawns dew-impearled,
Where the joy of returning,
Your pleasures unfurled?

Oh flower of my garden,
If all this be true,
And you go where we mortals
May not go with you,
I'm glad summer remembers,
That I need you too.

An Expression of Appreciation

Superior, Wyoming, September 19, 1928

We wish, most sincerely, to express to the officers and employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, our thanks for their many kindnesses during our recent bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. RUDOLPH ANGELI
AND FAMILY.

The Sacraments of the Church Came to the West

In Wyoming

THERE are many links that bind our Wyoming to our Sister State, Montana. Once we were one—containing a large part of the Louisiana purchase. And when, not long ago, Mrs. Floyd Fries of Butte, Montana, told us about the first mission and missionaries of Montana, we learned of another link as we tried to follow these bravest of all pioneers—the missionaries.

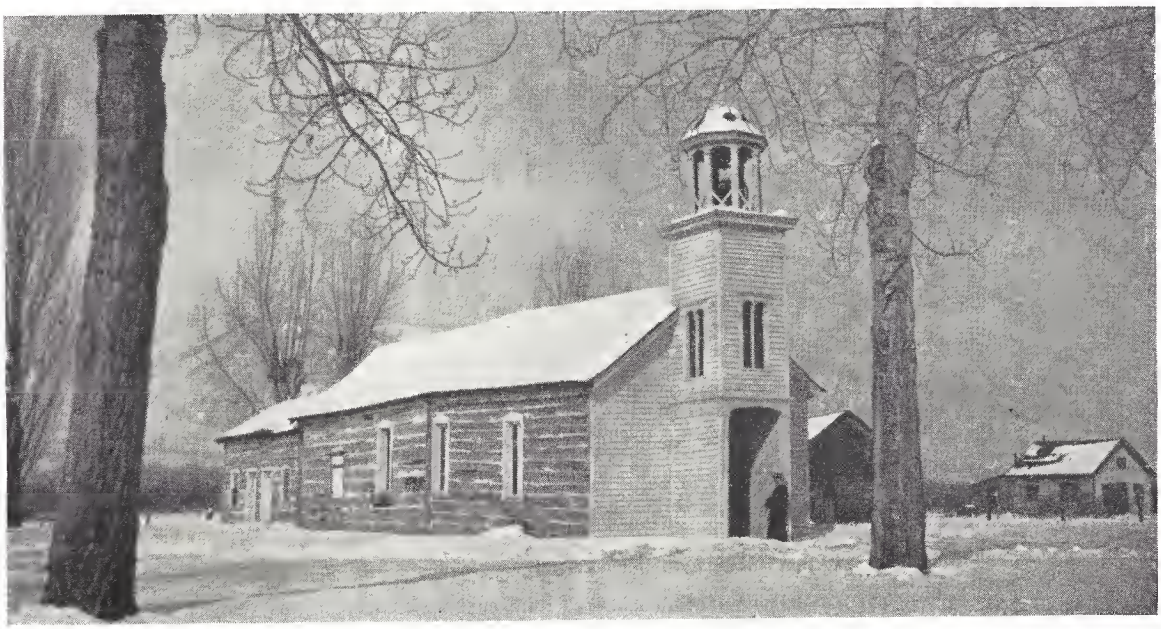
We of Wyoming honor the memory of Reverend Pieire J. DeSmet who celebrated the first service of the mass in Wyoming on July 5, 1840, and in memory of which event a memorial was erected on July 5, 1925, at the Green River rendezvous where Father DeSmet preached first, in English and in French and, through interpreters, to the Snake and Flat Lead Indian tribesmen. Father DeSmet made the journey by caravan from St. Louis, sent by the Rt. Reverend John B. Miege, who presided as vicar apostolic over what was known as the Indian Territory. And we learn that the Indians were waiting and eager to meet him and to hear the "great prayer," indeed that two tribesmen had gone to St. Louis to ask that the story of the Great Father be sent to them.

But in Montana the story had come from the St. Lawrence, from Jesuit missionaries. Mrs Fries told us about it after a careful study in which she was directed by a pioneer churchman of Montana. We may imagine the scenes.

Ignace's Message

The log fire piled high gives forth a glowing radiance to the Indiana camp which surrounds it. The logs were brought down from the wooded hills which rise majestically on either side guarding a smooth and placid lake in which is reflected the white tepees and the crimson camp fire.

Noble warriors of a lordly race of the forest sit wrapped in brilliant-hued blankets. Squaws sit about and fill and re-fill their husbands pipes. Quiet. All are listening intently to a noble looking stranger with long black hair—Ignace of the Iroquoi tribe. Ignace has sat at the feet of the Jesuit Missionary fathers and now, inspired by love, he is the earliest torch bearer to his dusky brethren. An Iroquoi, usually a fierce enemy—now a bearer of a gentle message. A message learned from missionaries. And each



St. Maries Mission Church, Stevensville, Montana, built by Reverend Father Ravalli in 1852.

dark face glowed in the firelight with a new purpose as he listened.

These tribes would have a priest of their own to tell this message. Purpose grows with the spread of the story of love and in the spring of 1831 four braves start for St. Louis where Ignace thought a "Black gown", as he called the Jesuits, could perhaps be secured. On the journey two are claimed by death in the severity and rigor of the three thousand mile journey over mountains and rivers unknown to explorer or tribesman.

And at long, long last a mission in St. Louis. And care. And friends. And with all the kindness more difficulties in that they are unable to convey their need to these priests. By signs, with much earnestness they ask for and receive baptism. And a promise of missionaries. But these brave men never reached their tribe.

But were the Indians daunted? Another expedition starts out. Little Ignace, the son of Ignace and Peter Goucher, an intrepid hunter and a mighty runner are willing to face all the dangers of the wilderness to find a way to take a messenger of the Great Father to their tribes. And this time they return with the reverend and patient Father DeSmet who entrusted his life to their care and guidance, facing untold dangers to bring the message of Christ's love.

And his arrival at the meeting place on the Green River, Wyoming, where the wild flowers crowned every field and hill and the blue sky reflected a wondrous welcome, he was met by sixteen hundred Indians who had come hundreds of miles to greet him. An altar was erected and with God's own azure sky above and the green carpeted earth beneath, they prayed to the Great Spirit and thanked him for a long-looked-for blessing. And the "Great Prayer" was celebrated for the first time—the Sacraments of the Church came to Wyoming.

In Montana

A mission church stands as memorial to the pioneer missionaries of Montana. Father Ravalli who built it arrived at St. Mary's in 1844, where he not only taught the Indians habits of sustained industry but through ceaseless effort established the first saw and grist mills in the state. And through these men who came to teach a gospel of clean hands and a pure heart—progress came to our West.

Let us ever bestow deserved honors on them.

"Whom neither shape of danger could dismay
Or dream of happiness betray,
Whom doomed to walk in company with pain,
Turned the necessity to glorious gain."

DeSmet Memorial, Daniel, Wyoming, with Father Schiffrer.

Reverend Father De Smet who celebrated the first service of the mass in Wyoming. (Picture by courtesy of Right Reverend P. A. McGovern, Bishop of Wyoming.)

Through the Northwest by Bus By the Boys of Tono

SCHOOL over. A beautiful spring day. A large motor bus loaded down with boys, camping equipment and food supplies. The call of the new and unknown.

This was the situation on Thursday, May 24th, as the seventh and eighth grade boys of the Tono school prepared to leave on an educational and recreational trip of the Northwest, to go as far north as Vancouver, B. C.

The bus pulled out of Tono about noon although some os us had said our final good-byes hours before and some had even left home before breakfast in order to get an early start.

The boys making the trip were Henry Ring, Eli Ring, Joe Black, Louie Mocan, Floyd Sayce, Daniel Price, Clayton Davis, Harold Gunderman, George Brean, Fred Larson, Caesar Tonda, John Tonda, Sanfri Maki, Clyde Forsythe and Thomas Warren with Mark Way driving the bus and our school principal Oliver R. Ingersoll, and Clifford Morrow of Olympia.

Upon reaching Olympia we went through the magnificent State Capitol building and arrived there just in time to witness the raising of the Capitol's famous $10,000 chandelier.

Reaching Seattle late in the afternoon by way of the new state highway the bus parked outside the famous Crystal Pool and we spent the next hour in watery delight. Tents were pitched in Woodland Park and in a short time the evening meal had been prepared and eaten. We had been divided into various committees and everything proceeded with clock-like precision—most of the time. Before retiring

for the night we visited the Woodland Zoo to look at the hundreds of varieties of animals and birds in captivity there. In the morning the Zoo was again visited and we then drove through the 555-acre campus of the University of Washington. We were particularly impressed with the stadium, the athletic pavilion and the million-dollar library. The bus proceeded toward Bellingham around Lake Washington by way of Bethel. Everybody was enthusiastic over the beauty and wonders of Chuckanut Drive and we spent about two hours on Chuckanut Beach in Larrabee Park making collections of star-fish and other interesting sea animals and objects.

In Bellingham we viewed the State Normal and then pitched tents in Cornwall Park. This was the most beautiful camp park on the whole trip. We got our first fishing in Squalicum creek, catching a couple of gallons of small trout for breakfast. We ate 'em all, too.

After many interesting experiences in and around Bellingham we started for Blaine via Birch Bay. At Birch Bay, where a brief stop was made, we received an enthusiastic welcome from a group of Camp Fire girls who were camping there. It was hard to drag the gang away.

In Blaine we viewed the famous International Peace Arch and after going through the Customs proceeded toward New Westminster and Vancouver. We were astonished at the size of the Frazer river and were interested in the workings of the large drawbridge which opened to admit a steamer just as our bus arrived.

Chinatown proved to be the first thing of interest in Vancouver and after going carefully through it we visited the famous Stanley Park, a gorgeous place.

Camp was made in Renfrew Auto Park. Rainy weather had set in but this did not seem to abate anybody's enthusiasm in the least. After the evening meal the bus was driven back to town and we engaged in interesting conversation with the townspeople who gathered around the bus inquiring just where Tono was. We told them! The latter part of the evening was spent in Hastings Park where we got the biggest thrill of the trip riding on the Big Dipper. The next day the bus was ferried over Burrard Inlet and driven over the world famous Marine Drive. The beauty and splendor of the scenic wonders along this drive proved awe inspiring. On the way back we drove up the Capilano Canyon road. Some of the more venturesome of us boys walked across the suspension bridge, all visited leaping salmon pool and climbed up the observation tower overlooking the canyon and made friends with Lindy, the pet monkey, and the little black cub bear.

After a few days in Vancouver filled with experiences like those just described we proceeded back to Washington by way of Sumas. The first night back in Whatcom County was spent in a terrific downpour of rain on the banks of the Nooksack river at Deming. In an effort to effect a change of diet Mr. Ingersoll and some of the boys went fishing in the Nooksack river and came back with a 22-lb. salmon—purchased from a Siwash Indian.

The next day an effort was made to reach the Lodge at the base of Mt. Baker but a seven-foot depth of snow on the highway stopped the bus two miles before reaching its destination.

Another day in Cornwall Park, trips through fertile farm lands, a few more trips in and around Seattle, another swim in the Crystal Pool and an inspection of Fort Lewis were some of the interesting events that marked the final hours of the journey.

We are unanimous in the opinion that the trip was the most wonderful any boys ever had. Where is Tono? We're glad we live in it. And though we'd practically lived on anticipation for weeks before we'd made it, the trip was more wonderful than we'd dreamed possible.

His System

"Yes," boasted a thoughtless backer. "I backed the first five winners, and would have backed the last one, too, if I'd had any money left."—Everybody's Weekly.

Laughs

Practice What You Preach

Minster's Daughter: Papa's subject tonight is to be, "Love Each Other"; do you want to go, Jack?"

Jack: Well, dear, don't you think it would be better to stay at home and practice what your father is preaching?—Pitt Panther.

Might As Well

First Autoist—"Why are you throwing that match away?"

Second Autoist—"I always throw the first match away, because I've never been able to light my cigar on the first one anyway."—Wisconsin Octopus.

Patients Wanted

Old Doctor—"What do you want, my lad?"

Young Physician: "I want a little advice on how to succeed in this profession."

"Just have patience, my son, have patience."—Denison Flamingo.

A Hero

"John's gone and written a new novel."

"Who's the hero?"

"The publisher."

Unwarned

An Englishman with rather bizarre ideas of dress was visiting at the home of an American, and when he appeared one day at the breakfast table clad in unusually loud apparel his host candidly said:

"Great grief! I wouldn't wear that suit to a dog fight!"

To which the Briton replied:

"But, old top, you didn't tell me you were going to take me to a dog fight."—Louisville Times.

Still Ahead

"I don't care if you do hire a thousand men. You can't hold a candle to what I make."

"No, what is it?"

"Gunpowder!"—Yale Record.

Easier Payments

"Aren't you happy, now that the furniture people are willing to let you pay for the furniture by instalments?"

"I should be if they'd let me pay the instalments by instalments."—London Evening News.

Spur to Agility

"Darling," she said, breathlessly, "one feels as we speed along that life is really and truly worth living."

"Yes," he replied, "and, judging from the way the pedestrians dodge us, they feel that way, too."—Weekly Scotsman.

Not His Affair

Constable: "Sir, I have an attachment for your typewriter."

Bankrupt Film Man: "Well, settle it with her. I can't be bothered with your love affairs."

Note On Etiquette

Mistress (to new maid): "Why, Mary, this is the third time I've had to tell you about the finger-bowls. Didn't the lady you last worked for have them for her table?"

Mary: "No, mum, her friends always washed their hands before they came!"—Humorist.

Girls All Girls

We Climb the Highest Peak of Elk Mountain

By Muriel Crawford

(Elk Mountain is 11,000 feet high and climbing it was a feat many other folks have tried and failed to accomplish. Muriel's picture of Sheep Mountain taken from Elk Mt. on the way up is a remarkable one.—Editor.)

AN EARLY morning visitor to "Whispering Pines," the Girl Scout Camp at Rattlesnake, might have been greatly surprised to see a number of tousled haired, sleepy headed, but eager eyed beings emerge from their tents in the cold hours of the morning before even the birds were up and dash down to the creek. This was the day on which we were to climb the west peak of Elk Mountain and visit the abandoned copper mine about five miles above our camp. (By "we" I mean Mrs. James Fearn, Mrs. Evan Jones, Captain Irene Carlson, Helen Van Rentergen, Ruby Fearn, Hazel Jones, and Elizabeth Crawford.)

"Joe" Fisher, our old camp friend, whose cabin is near our camp, took us as far as the road was passable, and with Joe as a guide, we hiked to the copper mine. As Joe had been there in the olden days, he was able to tell us many interesting things which we otherwise would not have known. A piece of the Denver Post, dated May 12, 1910, was found on one of the pantry shelves, and specimens of copper ore were also found.

While we were hiking up to the top of the hill above the copper mine, Joe pointed out "Robber's Roost," the famous rendezvous of "Big Nose George" and his gang. We were very anxious to go and explore it, but owing to the lack of time had to forego that experience.

It seemed as though we would never reach our goal, for the mountain was covered with a formation of loose rock which slid downward with every step, making it exceedingly dangerous for anyone coming below. At last we reached the top and were able to see for miles around. Sheep Mountain, which two days before had been a strenuous climb, now seemed to be a mere hill. It was great fun to try to locate Hanna, Fort Steele, Parco, Rawlins, and Walcott, all visible from the top.

A few small blue colored flowers about two inches high were growing among the loose rock above timber line. These had peculiar tube-shaped leaves about the thickness of a string—the only vegetation. We also took much interest in a curious shaped rock which looked like the head of an animal. As it now started to hail and rain we decided to go to the foot of the peak and eat. When we reached

1—Sheep Mountain taken from the hike on Elk Mountain. (Picture by Muriel Crawford.)
2—Coming down was easier but we stopped for a rest.
3—"Robber's Roost," the hiding place of "Big Nosed George" a famous "bad man" of Wyoming and Union Pacific history.
4—Timber line. Three of the girls and Miss Carlson pressing on.
5—An abandoned copper mine.

the foot we almost bumped into a huge shaft-like rock which towered into the air. The water tumbled down one side of it making a miniature waterfall.

We built a tiny fire with which to cook our "hot-dogs," and after resting a while and making sure that our fire was out, we met Joe on the hill above the copper mine where he had watched us climb the peak. Joe's lumber wagon and the barely useable trail were as welcome as any palatial train traveling a smooth road-bed—and took us back to camp as securely.

National Girl Scout Convention

The Girl Scout National Convention will meet at Colorado Springs on October 9th, immediately after the National Training Week in Estes Park, Colorado. Mrs. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the National Executive Committee will preside at the sessions of the convention and will act as Camp Chief at the Training course.

This is the first time the National Convention has met in Region 8 and within easy distance of our district. It is only a few years ago that the National Convention came as far west as Chicago for the first time when Mrs. Hoover was elected chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Special trains for the convention are being made up in New York, Washington, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the sessions promise to be the most interesting ever held.

Our district council will have only one vote but any number of delegates may attend.

A Surprise

Miss Mary Foster of Winton is a freshman student at Wyoming University this term and before she left for school the Winton Badgers, of which troop she has been leader for some time, gave a farewell supper party in her honor. The girls arranged a splendid program and members of the troop committee, Mrs. Pete Uram, Mrs. William Spence and Mrs. Roy McDonald were special guests.

After supper Scout Alice Hanks presented Mary with a gift to take to the University with her and asked her to take besides the loving appreciation of the Badgers.

Mary Foster was a member of the first troop organized in Reliance and had developed a natural aptitude into a sympathetic leadership. Her Junior Badgers won first place in the Junior First Aid Contest two years ago and second place in the last contest .

Not only will the Girl Scouts miss her but she will be missed in the Sunday School in which her interest never lagged.

Mrs. Robert Jolly will captain the Badgers this year.

Good Wishes

Here's the loving good wishes of all of us for the success of our Senior Girl Scouts who are beginning their first year of school away from home. Congratulations as you enter your four years of university life. Wonderful years we know they will be. And we congratulate the university you have chosen for yours. You've learned the satisfaction of doing things. You've learned to accomplish. You've known the fun of adventuring with others. Your university is to be congratulated and you will give it your best.

Lieutenant Augusta Married

Lieutenant Augusta Mulkay of the Superior Climbers was married on August nineteenth to Arthur Clark of Rock Springs. After a honeymoon spent near Boulder, Mr. and Mrs. Clark are at home to their friends on West Flat where Arthur says his only difficulty centers around the fact that he must eat bread twist and other choice dishes of the open road.

Already two groups of girls have asked that Augusta be their leader and certainly she will get a warm welcome into the Rock Springs leaders group.

Hanna Mount Elks

Miss Irene Carlson, Captain of Hanna Girls, is back from Laramie and has arranged her winter schedule so that she may have time to give to troop activities.

Edith Crawford, who has been ill all summer, is well again but will not be able to enter Denver Hospital for nurse's training for some months.

Thelma at Difficulty

Thelma Stitler of the Owlettes is teaching her first school at Difficulty, Wyoming, this year. We hope Thelma will have little difficulty at Difficulty.

More Schools

Ruth McDoland of the Winton Badgers is to teach the Diamond, Wyoming, school and Amy Harvey that at Medicine Bow. Ruth says she plans to start a Scout troop if she can find enough girls to form a patrol.

Superior

Captain Mrs. P. C. Hagenstein has been spending a vacation at Pinedale and the Climbers are left without a mascot until Master Paul comes home.

Miss Betty Willson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Willson, Rainbow Avenue, Rock Springs, has entered Washington University, St. Louis.

Too Suggestive

Kriss: "So you felt uncanny while courtin' that little widow?"

Kross: "You bet! She kept the ashes of her late husband right on the piano."

"Oh, that isn't so terrible."

"Maybe not. But I didn't like the looks of the extra urn."

Our Little Folks

Here are two stories you may tell at your Hallowe'en parties. And if you tell "Burg Hills on Fire" very, very well indeed a real fairy—a good one—will come to your party and make it a complete success. Try it and see.—EDITOR.

Burg Hill's On Fire

A Celtic Fairy Tale

By Elizabeth W. Grierson (Adapted)

ONCE upon a time there was a rich farmer who had a thrifty wife. She used to go out and gather all the little bits of wool which she could find on the hillsides, and bring them home. Then, after her family had gone to bed, she would sit up and card the wool and spin it into yarn, then she would weave the yarn into cloth to make garments for her children.

But all this work made her feel very tired, so that one night, sitting at her loom, she laid down her shuttle and cried:

"Oh, that some one would come from far or near, from land or sea, to help me!"

No sooner had the words left her lips than she heard some one knocking at the door.

"Who is there?" cried she.

"Tell Quary, good housewife," answered a wee, wee voice. "Open the door to me. As long as I have you'll get."

She opened the door and there on the threshold stood a queer, little woman, dressed in a green gown and wearing a white cap on her head.

The good housewife was so astonished that she stood and stared at her strange visitor; but without a word the little woman ran past her, and seated herself at the spinning-wheel.

The good housewife shut the door, but just then she heard another knock.

"Who is there?" said she.

"Tell Quary, good housewife. Open the door to me," said another wee, wee voice. "As long as I have you'll get."

And when she opened the door there was another queer, little woman, in a lilac frock and a green cap, standing on the threshold.

She, too, ran into the house without waiting to say, "By your leave," and picking up the distaff, began to put some wool on it.

Then before the housewife could get the door shut, a funny little manikin, with green trousers and a red cap, came running in, and followed the tiny women into the kitchen, seized hold of a handful of wood, and began to card it. Another wee, wee woman followed him, and then another tiny manikin, and another, and another, until it seemed to the good housewife that all the fairies and pixies in Scotland were coming into her house.

The kitchen was alive with them. Some of them hung the great pot over the fire to boil water to wash the wool that was dirty. Some teased the clean wool, and some carded it. Some spun it into yarn, and some wove the yarn into great webs of cloth.

And the noise they made was like to make her head run round. "Splash! splash! Whirr! whirr! Clack! Clack!" The water in the pot bubbled over. The spinning-wheel whirred. The shuttle in the loom flew backwards and forwards.

And the worst of it was that all the Fairies cried out for something to eat, and although the good housewife put on her griddle and baked bannocks as fast as she could, the bannocks were eaten up the moment they were taken off the fire, and yet the Fairies shouted for more.

At last the poor woman was so troubled that she went into the next room to wake up her husband. But although she shook him with all her might, she could not wake him. It was very plain to see that he was bewitched.

Frightened almost out of her senses, and leaving the Fairies eating her last batch of bannocks, she stole out of the house and ran as fast as she could to the cottage of the Wise Man who lived a mile away.

She knocked at his door till he got up and put his head out of the window, to see who was there; then she told him the whole story.

"Thou foolish woman," said he, "let this be a lesson to thee never to pray for things thou dost not need! Before thy husband can be loosed from the spell the Fairies must be got out of the house and the fulling-water, which they have boiled must be thrown over him. Hurry to the little hill that lies behind thy cottage, climb to the top of it, and set the bushes on fire; then thou must shout three times: 'BURG HILL'S ON FIRE!' Then will all the little Fairies run out to see if this be true, for they live under the hill. When they are all out of the cottage, do thou slip in as quickly as thou canst, and turn the kitchen upside down. Upset everything the Fairies have worked with, else the things their fingers have touched will open the door to them, and let them in, in spite of thee."

So the good housewife hurried away. She climbed to the top of the little hill back of her cottage, set the bushes on fire, and cried out three times as loud as she was able: "BURG HILL'S ON FIRE!"

And sure enough, the door of the cottage was flung wide open, and all the little Fairies came running out, knocking each other over in their eagerness to be first at the hill.

In the confusion the good housewife slipped away, and ran as fast as she could to her cottage; and when

she was once inside, it did not take her long to bar the door, and turn everything upside down.

She took the band off the spinning-wheel, and twisted the head of the distaff the wrong way. She lifted the pot of fulling-water off the fire, and turned the room topsy-turvy, and threw down the carding-combs.

Scarcely had she done so, when the Fairies returned, and knocked at the door.

"Good housewife! let us in," they cried.

"The door is shut and bolted, and I will not open it," answered she.

"Good spinning-wheel, get up and open the door," they cried.

"How can I," answered the spinning-wheel, "seeing that my band is undone?"

"Kind distaff, open the door for us," said they.

"That would I gladly do," said the distaff, "but I cannot walk, for my head is turned the wrong way."

"Weaving-loom, have pity, and open the door."

"I am all topsy-turvy, and cannot move," sighed the loom.

"Fulling-water, open the door," they implored.

"I am off the fire," growled the fulling-water, "and all my strength is gone."

"Oh! Is there nothing that will come to our aid, and open the door?" they cried.

"I will," said a little barley-bannock, that had lain hidden, toasting on the hearth; and it rose and trundled like a wheel quickly across the floor.

But luckily the housewife saw it, and she nipped it between her finger and thumb, and, because it was only half-baked, it fell with a "spatch" on the cold floor.

Then the Fairies gave up trying to get into the kitchen, and instead they climbed up by the windows into the room where the good housewife's husband was sleeping, and they swarmed upon his bed and tickled him until he tossed about and muttered as if he had a fever.

Then all of a sudden the good housewife remembered what the Wise Man had said about the fulling-water. She ran to the kitchen and lifted a cupful out of the pot, and carried it in, and threw it over the bed where her husband was.

In an instant he woke up in his right senses. Then he jumped out of bed, ran across the room and opened the door, and the Fairies vanished. And they have never been seen from that day to this.

The Phantom Knight of the Vandal Camp

From Gesta Romanorum (Adapted)

THERE was once in Great Britain, a knight named Albert, strong in arms and adorned with every virtue. One day as he was seeking for adventure, he chanced to wander into a castle where he was hospitably entertained.

At night, after supper, as was usual in great families during the winter, the household gathered about the hearth and occupied the time in relating divers tales.

At last they told how in the near-by plain of Wandlesbury there was a haunted mound. There in old days the Vandals, who laid waste the land and slaughtered Christians, had pitched their camp and built about it a great rampart. And it was further related that in the hush of the night, if any one crossed the plain, ascended the mound, and called out in a loud voice, "Let my adversary appear!" there immediately started up from the ruined ramparts a huge, ghostly figure, armed and mounted for battle. This phantom then attacked the knight who had cried out and speedily overcame him.

Now, when Albert heard this marvelous tale, he greatly doubted its truth, and was determined to put the matter to a test. As the moon was shining brightly, and the night was quiet, he armed, mounted, and immediatcly hastened to the plain of Wandlesbury, accompanied by a squire of noble blood.

He ascended the mound, dismissed his attendant, and shouted:

"Let my adversary appear!"

Instantly there sprang from the ruins a huge, ghostly knight completely armed and mounted on an enormous steed.

This phantom rushed upon Albert, who spurred his horse, extended his shield, and drove at his antagonist with his lance. Both knights were shaken by the encounter. Albert, however, so resolutely and with so strong an arm pressed his adversary that the latter was thrown violently to the ground. Seeing this Albert hastily seized the steed of the fallen knight, and started to leave the mound.

But the phantom, rising to his feet, and seeing his horse led away, flung his lance and cruelly wounded Albert in the thigh. This done he vanished as suddenly as he had appeared.

Our knight, overjoyed at his victory, returned in triumph to the castle, where the household crowded around him and praised his bravery. But when he put off his armor he found the cuish from his right thigh filled with clots of blood from an angry wound in his side. The family, alarmed, hastened to apply healing herbs and bandages.

The captured horse was then brought forward. He was prodigiously large, and black as jet. His eyes were fierce and flashing, his neck proudly arched, and he wore a glittering war-saddle upon his back.

As the first streaks of dawn began to appear, the animal reared wildly, snorted as if with pain and anger, and struck the ground so furiously with his hoofs that the sparks flew. The black cock of the castle crew and the horse, uttering a terrible cry, instantly disappeared.

And every year, on the selfsame night, at the selfsame hour, the wounds of the knight Albert broke out afresh, and tormented him with agony. Thus till his dying day he bore in his body a yearly reminder of his encounter with the Phantom Knight of the Vandal Camp.

News About All of Us

Hanna

Mrs. Percy Gaskell was honored by a miscellaneous shower given at the Hanna Hotel on Tuesday, August 28th. Mrs. Gaskell, nee Annie Meekin, was a July bride.

Mrs. G. W. Hughes, Miss Willamy Hughes and Esther Klemola of Kenilworth, Utah, and Mrs. John Carr and two sons of Washington, D. C., visited with relatives and friends in Hanna for a few weeks and were the incentive of much entertaining.

Mrs. Max Dentor and five daughters of Brule, Nebraska, motored to Hanna and visited with the Charles Russel family. Mrs. W. K. Burford accompanied them and visited with relatives here for a few days.

Mrs. Chas. Mellor and children returned from a visit with relatives in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Taylor and daughter, Lola, spent their vacation at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McClelland and daughter, Margaret, motored through Yellowstone National Park for a two weeks' vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. B. V. McDermott and daughters spent a two weeks' vacation at Yellowstone Park.

Labor Day was celebrated on Monday, September 3rd, by a parade led by the Hanna Band which wound up at the ball grounds where all sorts of contests were held, and candy and nuts given to the children, making a very interesting and enjoyable day for all.

Mrs. Ben Cook entertained a number of little folks at a birthday party for her little niece, Shirley Warburton, who was six years old September 1st.

Mrs. John Gabbott and James Gabbott of Laramie spent Labor Day in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Hodgson returned from Denver where they accompanied their daughters, Alice and Annie, who were enrolled in Barnes Commercial College.

Pat McQue accompanied his niece, Miss Margaret Smith to East Orange, N. J., for a month's vacation.

Mrs. J. R. Mann, who has been very ill, is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Olofson spent a vacation at Heber, Utah, visiting relatives.

Albin Klasen spent a two weeks' vacation visiting relatives in Minnesota.

Mrak Jackson's Dance Band motored to Laramie and gave a very enjoyable program over Radio Broadcasting Station KFBU on September 12th. Telegrams received from various people complimenting them and requesting numbers showed that they were greatly enjoyed.

Miss Dolly May Clark of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, visited with her brother, Alex Clark and family, during August.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church held a social meeting at the home of Mrs. E. V. Swearns on September 12th.

Little Dona Rogers of Winton is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lucas.

Rock Springs

Miss Eberle and Mr. Frank Ramoush were united in marriage in Salt Lake City on Sunday, September 2nd, 1928. Miss Eberle graduated from the Wyoming General Hospital last spring and Mr. Ramoush is employed in No. 8 Mine. Best wishes are extended for a happy married life.

Chas. Crofts and family have returned from a ten-day outing in the country near Pinedale.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Fowkes are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby girl born on Saturday, September 1st.

Jack R. Dewar has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Colorado.

John Strock and family spent Labor Day at Lander.

Miss Ethel Gibbs, of Cheyenne, has returned after having visited with her sisters, Mrs. H. J. Harrington and Mrs. Lyman Fearn.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Prieshoff are spending a vacation in Los Angeles.

Ben Harvey has been confined to his home with illness the past two weeks.

R. J. Reber motored to Denver August 22nd, where he visited with friends and returned on August 30th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Anderson and daughter, Gretchen, have returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Denver.

M. G. Donneley has resigned his position in No. 8 Mine and has gone to Golden, Colorado, where he will attend school the coming winter.

Mrs. Wm. Pugh, of Evanston, is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Hunter.

Miss Marguerite Welsh has returned from a two months' visit with relatives in Pittsburgh, Kansas.

Joe Santich, has returned from Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, where he has spent the past two months for the benefit of his health.

Frank Potochnik, Jr., has resigned his position at the Mine-office and has gone to Canon City, Colorado, where he will enter school. Otto Aho has accepted the position vacated by Mr. Potochnik.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale have returned from an outing spent at Fremont Lake near Pinedale.

Betty Willson of Rainbow Avenue says the chief fun of having a garden is that small friends like the Burt twins may be entertained in it. Here are John Mark and Jane Marie, twin babies of Reverend and Mrs. Roy Burt of Rock Springs, when they visited Betty recently.

Mrs. F. L. McCarty is in Cheyenne where she is attending a meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moon, Jr., of Frontier are visiting at the home of Mr. Moon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moon, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Armstrong are receiving congratulations on the arrival of an eight pound baby girl, born at their home on Tenth Street on Monday, September 10th.

A. L. Anderson, of the Accounting Department, has returned from a vacation spent in Colorado.

Elija, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Daniels, is ill at his home with an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Nels Hansen is visiting with relatives in Salt Lake City.

C. P. Wassung has been spending a vacation at the Joe Hay ranch at Pacific Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Medill have returned to their home in Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, after having visited with Mrs. Medill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Darling.

Mrs. Morgan F. Roberts and children have returned from a visit with relatives at Opal.

Ed. Willson and family and Harry Jones and family have returned from La Barge where they visited with relatives.

Evan McGregor and family spent Labor Day in Salt Lake City.

Superior

Several weddings were solemnized during the month of August. Mr. Milton Arbuckle and Miss Mildred Matson, of Salt Lake City, were married August 18th in Salt Lake City. Mr. Arbuckle is bookkeeper at the U. P. Store, so if your accounts are a little mixed up this month—don't wonder why! At any rate, everyone welcomes the bride and wishes for much happiness are extended to both.

On August 18th, Miss Anna McLeod and Mr. Tony Pellet were married in Green River. Mrs. Pellet is a very popular young lady and has a host of friends who wish the young couple every possible happiness.

Mr. Arthur Clarke and Miss Augusta Mulkay were united in marriage at Green River on August 19th. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are well known in Superior and their many friends extend congratulations and wish them happiness.

"The Blind Archer" scored another victory on August 18th when Miss Mary Gornik and Mr. Joseph Kudar were united in marriage. Congratulations and best wishes for a very happy life.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weimer and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Knill had a very enjoyable trip through Yellowstone National Park during the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Young spent their vacation in Kansas visting with Mrs. Young's parents.

Mrs. W. B. Clark has returned from California.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith spent Labor Day with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins in Rawlins.

Left to right: Jerry Dean, Georgia Noble, Cay Dean, Wilma Black, Jackie Mullen, Donald and Kenneth Powell and Margaret Noble, Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sheets have returned from Salt Lake City where they were visiting relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Sheets made the trip in their new Buick.

Miss Katie Moser is teaching in Payson, Arizona, this year. Miss Doris Robinson and Miss Vella Wylam have accepted positions teaching in Superior.

Master Junior Brown entertained thirteen young pals on his sixth birthday, September 8th. Real boys' games with adventure stories and cowboy tales provided entertainment and lunch was served by Junior's mother and Miss Catherine Dean.

Mrs. Hugh McLean entertained the Altar Society on Thursday, September 13th.

Mrs. Jack Holt received members of the Ladies' Aid Society at their regular session the first week of September.

Reliance

Grace Fuhrer is home after a long stay in California. She is very much improved in health.

Kenneth Korogi has been quite ill recently.

The Senior Mrs. Buckles is visiting at the H. E. Buckles home.

Mrs. James Rafferty entertained at a delightful bridge luncheon on the anniversary of her wedding. Mrs. R. Ebeling won first prize.

Mrs. A. Hyland of Chicago is visiting at the Harry Lawrence home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Freeman are located in the house formerly used by Mr. and Mrs. Martin McPhie. Everybody is glad to welcome Mrs. Freeman to her Reliance home after a stay in Colorado and Rock Springs. She taught in the Reliance High School last year and was married in May to Dave Freeman, one of Reliance's most popular young men.

The Woman's Club has begun its fall program. Mrs. Albert Zeiher is president of the Club.

Reliance Relief Society is preparing for a bazaar to be held in early December.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hansen will be at home in the former Zeiher house in October. Mrs. Hansen was a well known Rock Springs' girl and Reliance is glad to welcome her to her new home.

Tono

The schools of Tono, Washington, opened for the fall term Tuesday, September 4th, 1928, with a registration of ninety-six pupils, Principal Oliver R. Ingersoll reported. The school staff for the year are Mr. Ingersoll, Olympia; Miss Dorothy Arnell, Seattle, Primary grades; Grace McCullough, Seattle, and Wilma Glover, Goldendale, Washington, upper grades.

Bright red gladiolas and red and white dahlias were

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effectively used as decorations throughout the rooms of the John Isaacson home Tuesday evening, September 4th, 1928, when Mrs. John Isaacson entertained at bridge for sixteen of her friends. High score went to Mrs. Bert Holmes and Mrs. Dave Davis and consolation to Mrs. James Corcoran. Refreshments were served at four daintily appointed tables centered by a bowl of red dahlias. Those invited were Mesdames Planeta, James Sayce, M. J. Mardicott, John Porich, Bert Boardman, Robert Murray, Horace Eggler, Charles Friend, Henry Brierley, C. V. Rankin, Jack Dowell, Bert Holmes, Dave Davis, James Corcoran and Miss Grace McCullough.

Mrs. Henry Brierley assisted by her daughter, Miss Myrtle Brierley, most pleasantly entertained for members of the "Merry Wives" Club and friends at a bridge party Thursday evening, August 30th, 1928, at her home. Mrs. Brierley used as decorations bowls of pink and white sweet peas and baskets of marigolds placed about the rooms. Four tables were in play with high score going to Mrs. Bert Holmes and Mrs. James Corcoran, and consolation to Mrs. Robert Murray. Besides regular members of the club she had as guests Mrs. C. V. Rankin, Miss Hulda Rankin, Mrs. John Isaacson, Mrs. James Sayce and Mrs. James Forsyth.

Campers at Copalis Beach over Labor Day holidays were Mr. and Mrs. James Shelden and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Friend and Carrol Friend, Mr. and Mrs. John Porich and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. William Hale and children and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Richardson and son.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Rankin entertained as dinner guests Saturday, September 1st, 1928, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brierley and daughter Myrtle and son Ralph.

Walter Logan, who for the past two years has been ill, passed away at his home in Tenino Saturday morning, September 1st, at the age of 69 years. He formerly was a coal miner and he also was a member of the Eagle Lodge. Mr. Logan was a resident of this county for ten years, making his home in Tenino for five years, having lived in Tono previous to that time. Those surviving Mr. Logan are his widow, Mrs. Ellen Logan, two daughters, Mrs. Maud Davis and Mrs. Flaura Flemming and a son Miron Heryford Logan, eleven grandchildren and two great grandchildren, who all live in Tenino.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rintilla, Earl Rintilla and Carl Strohburg and Miss Irene Strohburg of Dassel, Minnesota, were visiting for the past few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring and family.

Mrs. Ekola and daughters, Lillian and Martha of Minne-

Gloria Allene and Neil Hudson Royce, six months old twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Royce, Winton.

A string of salmon trout caught on Dutch Joe by James Martin, Girardi Ward and Port Ward.

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apolis, spent a few weeks as guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ring and Mr. and Mrs. Eli Ring and families.

Mr. C. V. Rankin received word Monday, August 13th, of the death of his brother, William, at Medford, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and son, John Robert, and Mrs. Hulda Johnson of Montesano, Washington, a sister of the deceased, left Tuesday morning to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Fred Planeta was a hostess at bridge Tuesday, August 21, 1928, honoring Mrs. C. H. Barton of Wilkeson, Washington. The rooms were decorated with gladiolas and fall greenery. Four tables were in play with prizes going to Mrs. Bert Holmes, Miss Myrtle Brierley and Mrs. Horace Eggler. After a pleasant evening at bridge a dainty three course dinner was served at the individual tables.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Erickson and family from Eugene, Oregon, visited with Mr. Erickson's sister, Mrs. James Sayce and family, for a few days, after which they continued their journey.

Mr. and Mrs. Friend and sons, Carrol and Byrd, and Mrs. Becker of Isaquah, returned August 17th from a two weeks' visit to points of interest in Oregon and California. While south they spent several days at Ocean Beach, Calif.

Mrs. Bert Holmes and son, Tom, spent a couple of weeks with friends and relatives at Port Angeles, and while there they visited at Victoria, B. C., for a few days.

Mrs. Hulda Johnson and daugher, Jean, of Bellingham, spent a few weeks visiting with her brother and family, C. V. Rankin.

Miss Ethel Lindula of Kalama, Washington, was the house guest of Mrs. John Isaacson for several days during the latter part of August returning to her home, where she is making preparations to attend school at Portland, Oregon, this winter.

Mr. William Wood of Hanna and Rock Springs, Wyo., is employed at the Tono mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Klepach and family of Renton were visiting with relatives in Tono August 18th and 19th and were dinner guests Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko of Centralia, Washington.

Miss Maurnie and Adriand Vandergriend of Lynden, Washington, spent the week of August 16th visiting with Miss Margaret Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Walker of Tacoma announce the marriage of their daughter, Anne Underwood, to Henning E. Johnson of Du Pont, Washington, on Friday evening, August 24th, at 8:30 at the First Presbyterian church in Tacoma. After a wedding trip to Alaska the young couple will be at home to their many friends after September 15th, at 220 South 42nd St., Tacoma. The people of Tono will remember Mrs. Johnson as first and second grade teacher here about four years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schuck and Miss Sylvia Revel enjoyed several days vacation at Spirit Lake and Mt. St. Helena. While there John did some fishing.

Word was received of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Flora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Flora of Tono, to Mr.

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Sam Maruca of San Jose, California, at which place they will make their home.

Miss Mary Reape of Butte, Montana, who has been visiting with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Corcoran, returned home August 31st.

Mrs. Horace Eggler, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Olds of Rochester, and her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan of Bremerton, motored to Yakima and Pasco and other eastern Washington points and returned by the way of the Columbia Highway.

Water sports at Long Lake where Tono spent Labor Day.

The Tono community enjoyed a community picnic at Deep Lake August 25th. It was well attended and an enjoyable time was had by all. The Tono Community Band rendered several selections and they also played at the Long Lake celebration on Labor Day. In the future this community picnic will be an annual affair.

Miss Myrtle Brierley, who has been visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brierley, during the summer returned to Kelso, Tuesday, where she will resume her work as first grade teacher. Miss Ida Johnson will teach in Tum Water; Fannie Johnson at the Cat Tail school, Tenino; Miss Inga Ring in the Tenino school, and Miss Lucille Way at Rochester grade school.

Earl Forsyth, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, who has

Crowd listening to the Tono Band, Labor Day celebration, Long Lake, Washington.

been working at the state hospital at Steilacoom during the summer, returned home Saturday, September 1st, and will attend the Tenino school this fall.

A number of friends surprised Mrs. Charles Smith, August 30th, when they helped her celebrate her birthday. The afternoon was spent in playing 500 after which a dainty luncheon was served. Mrs. Smith was presented with many beautiful presents.

A pleasant surprise party was held Thursday, August 30th, when a number of friends gathered to help celebrate William Martina's birthday. The evening was spent in

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playing 500 and at a late hour a luncheon was served at individual tables.

Cumberland

Mr. and Mrs. Walker are spending their vacation at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chas. Edwards is at home recovering from a serious operation.

Miss Mary Madsen of Diamonville, Wyoming, and Mr. August Bakka were married in Kemmerer, August 15th. After an extended trip through Yellowstone Park they have returned to Cumberland to make their home.

Miss Arvella Bartley has returned from a visit to Winton, Wyoming.

Three new babies have arrived at Cumberland: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Anderson have a girl, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Wisniewski a girl and Mr. and Mrs. William McPhie have a son.

Sylvia Mae Roughley can sit up to be photographed at three months old. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Roughley, Cumberland.

Lawrence Goddard and Elmer Kosonen are attending school in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mrs. Horton of Cheyenne, Wyoming, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Williams.

Mr. Lyman Fearn and family spent Labor Day at Cumberland. Mr. Fearn gave an interesting talk at the Labor Day program.

Leonard Gagliardi, youngest brother of Mrs. Martin Reiva and Mrs. John Giorgis, has just arrived from Italy and will make his home in Cumberland.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Kuzner are visiting in Salt Lake City.

A farewell party was given in honor of Mrs. Fred Kuhlman. Dr. and Mrs. Kuhlman expect to leave Cumberland this week.

Wilma Boam, three year old daughter of Mrs. Peter Boam, Jr., of Cumberland.

Mrs. R. C. Travis, wife of Principal Travis, has been called east to attend the funeral of her mother.

Reino Ojala and Lauri Bergren are attending Barnes Business College at Denver this year.

Mrs. John Titmus and John Titmus, Jr., are recovering from recent operations.

Joe and David Miller, who have been visiting their grandmother, Mrs. David Miller, have left for their home at Lava Hot Springs.

Superintendent George Becker and Mrs. Becker were business visitors to Rock Springs recently.

Mrs. Hubert Le Croix has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Evan Reese, at Rock Springs, Wyo.

The Sam Wilde family and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Ballantyne have moved to Coalville, Utah.

Miss Betty Pori of California is visiting at the home of her father.

Miss Dorothy Boam has moved to Ogden, Utah, and Thelma Rock has taken her place as clerk at the post office.

Modesto Birleffi and Baldo Grelli have left Cumberland for an extended visit in Italy.

John Hunter, Sr., has moved to Evanston, Wyoming, to make his home with Dr. and Mrs. P. M. McCrann.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reese, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Williams of Rock Springs and Mr. and Mrs. Dick Gibbs of Reliance motored to Cumberland to attend the funeral services of Conrad S. Rock.

Fred Robinson and Miss Signa Robinson are recovering from recent operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Johnson spent Labor Day in Rock Springs visiting with their son and his family.

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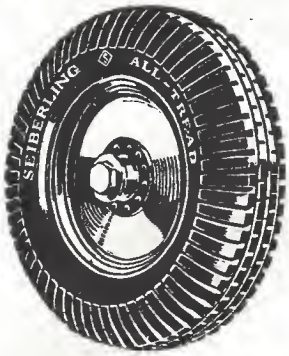
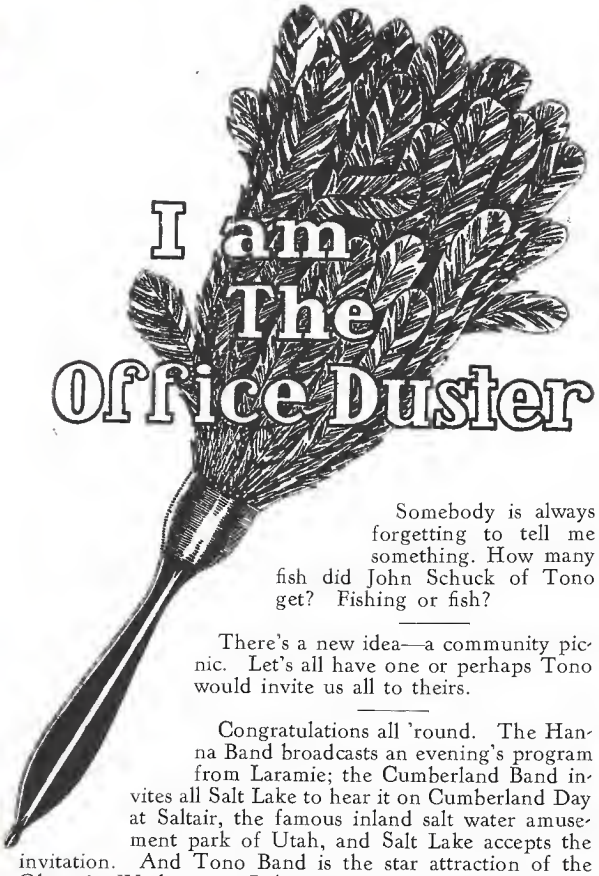


Richesse Oblige

Mr. New-Rich (to butler)—"James, bring me something to jade my appetite."—Life.



Somebody is always forgetting to tell me something. How many fish did John Schuck of Tono get? Fishing or fish?

There's a new idea—a community picnic. Let's all have one or perhaps Tono would invite us all to theirs.

Congratulations all 'round. The Hanna Band broadcasts an evening's program from Laramie; the Cumberland Band invites all Salt Lake to hear it on Cumberland Day at Saltair, the famous inland salt water amusement park of Utah, and Salt Lake accepts the invitation. And Tono Band is the star attraction of the Olympia, Washington, Labor Day celebration. Congratulations all round. And if the Duster wasn't inclined to put into operation that time honored precept of all well regulated families summed up in the slogan F. H. B. and wasn't somewhat related to these bands, she'd cease to "hold back" and would call on the stentorian voiced Mr. Armstrong of Rock Springs to lead us in a properly arranged cheer for "Our Community Bands, Bless 'Em." Indeed the Duster plans to advertise a la a classified advertisement in an English newspaper which appeared under the title "Weddings" and ran as follows: "Wanted light and witty matter for wedding speech." The Duster would ask for: "descriptive and good adjectives preferably with musical connotation."

It's fair that everybody be permitted to be serious sometimes. The Duster claims the universal privilege when

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Dodge Brothers announce the smartest, the fastest, the roomiest and in every respect the finest motor car they have ever built—the New Senior Six.

A car with lines, contours and color effects that reflect the smartest current achievements in fashionable bodycraft.

A large car, with deep wide luxuriously upholstered seats, beautifully appointed interiors and complete fine car equipment.
A car of rugged, enduring strength—the kind of dependability, long life and mechanical integrity you expect and scrupulously receive from those who build Dodge Brothers Motor Cars.

A car possessing every feature and detail of advanced equipment that engineering genius and uncompromising engineering standards can provide.

Above all, a new and larger car—an extraordinary expression of performance, style, luxury, ease of handling and honest value. On display for the first time today.

Available in six distinguished body types—The Sport Sedan, $1795—The Sport Coupe with Rumble Seat, $1795—The Landau Sedan, $1845—These prices include six wire wheels and six tires . . . The Victoria Brougham, $1575—The Sedan, $1675 — The Coupe with Rumble Seat, $1675 . . . All prices f. o. b. Detroit—front and rear bumpers included.

[*Dodge Brothers new Victory Six $995 to $1295, and Dodge Brothers Standard Six $875 to $970, also on display.*]

McCurtain Motor Co.
Phone 601 ROCK SPRINGS

suggesting that to read Sir Christopher Morley is a duty—a writer who is an idealist with an unquenchable zest for life and folks. He adventures with our neighbors and folks in a railroad station and understands and makes us understand and be amused. Read this on "A Suspicious Nature."

Whenever I travel
I ask at least three train men
If this is the right train
For where I am going,
Even then
I hardly believe them.

The Duster spent nearly an hour in a depot once.

One of the oddest things about humanity is its habit of trapesing along the same steady groove. Isn't it fun to have someone say, apropos of nothing, Let's go walk on Street Twelve or see the sunset from this hill or from our kitchen window? It isn't always the folks who go the farthest to see things who see the most.

Mr. Dickinson says that no one need suppose that the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute has, to put it mildly, suffered any demise. No, he didn't go to Harvard but he can give three rousing cheers for the dear old A. M. if she ever seems to be neglected.

Speaking of the Mining Institute meeting and new paths or new outlooks, we'd be glad to go to see a pear tree in April or Hoboken in October, with Grandma Newhouse.

Who Wins?

Big Business Man: "Can't you read?" The sign on that door means *Private*."

Book Agent: "I know—and I'm glad it's there. If there's anything I hate, it's being interrupted when I'm talking to a prospect."—Life.

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CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS

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On August 1st, 1918
OUR DEPOSITS WERE
$1,684,963.66

On August 1st, 1928
OUR DEPOSITS WERE
$3,018,643.12

A BANK must be concerned about the prosperity of the community in which it does business, for its own success depends upon that prosperity.

The Rock Springs National Bank is directed by men who are directly interested in our local industries, and they are alive to our local needs.

The splendid progress made by the bank is the result of their interest in the community.

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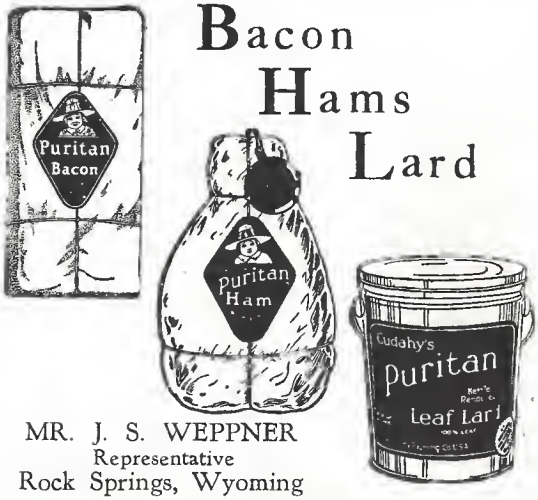

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Undivided Profits	24,799.12
Deposits	1,983,104.91
Total	$2,157,904.03

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